10.4.73 · 10A
Mr. G. D. Naidu,
Gopal Bagh,
Avanashi Road,
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FREE INDIA

34th Year Of Publication April 1, 1973 ★ 20 Paise

Sangita Nataka Sangam Honours The Immortal

(See Report Inside)

T. N. RAJARATHINAM PILLAI

The celestial music of Thiru T. N. Rajarathinam Pillai creates a divine atmosphere wherever it is played. The secret of this outstanding musical prodigy lies in his captivating music which not only attracts the learned Academicians but also mesmerises the millions of the masses. He has justified all the titles endowed on him by the music-lovers of the Land. He was born in 1898. Even at his 8th year, he used to give vocal music performances. Later on, he was fortunate to listen to the great scholarly Maha Vidwans like Sembanarkoil Ramaswami Pillai, Chinna Pakkiriya Pillai, Violin Thirukkodikkaval Krishna Iyer and Chidambaram Vaidyanatha Nayanakkarar. He started giving Nadaswaram performances from his 13th year and was accompanied by great Tavil Vidwans like Meenakshisundaram Pillai, Panjami and others. By his tireless efforts and steady practice he was able to succeed in perfecting the " Paari Nayanam " and produce a rare and divine melody. Till his 58th year, he gave thousands of Nadaswaram Concerts and earned very high reputation. He passed away in 1956.

S. G. KITTAPPA

Thiru S. G. Kittappa, who won the universal acclaim of Outstanding Sangita Vidwans through his Divine Music, was born at Shenkottai in 1906. Mastering the art of Music even at his early age, he had training in Stage Acting under Sri Sankaradoss Swamigal. Later on, he acted in innumerable dramas in the famous Cunniah Company along with Tmt. K. B. Sundarambal and won the hearts of the people through his unrivalled music and inimitable acting. Even eminent musicians like Malaikottai Govindaswami Pillai, Conjeepuram Naina Pillai and Dr. Muthiah Bhagavathar immensely praised his enchanting music. Before even reaching the age of 30, he passed away in 1933.

M. K. THYAGARAJA BHAGAVATHAR

Thiru M. K. Thyagaraja Bhagavathar was born in 1910 at Tanjore. Entering the stage even at his early age, he also earned great reputation as an Eminent Actor in a number of Films. His supreme acting in the Box-Office Hits like "Chinthamani", "Haridas", "Sivakavi" which ran successfully for over 75 weeks, won for him name and fame as an Outstanding Film Artiste. Through his Sweet Divine Voice, he won the hearts of millions of people and was honoured with a number of titles like "Ezhisai Mannar". He passed away in 1959.

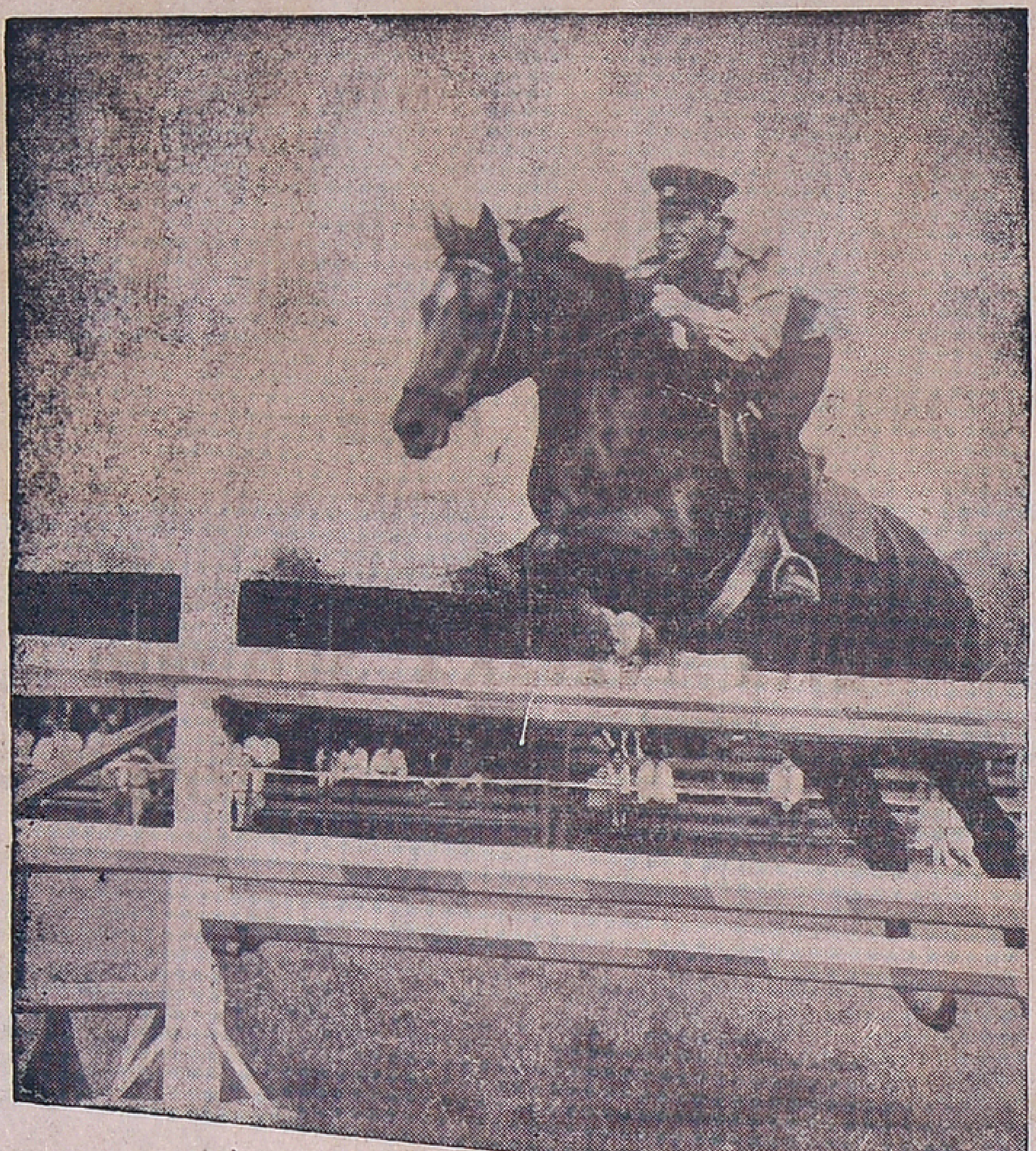
V. A. CHELLAPPA

Thiru V. A. Chellappa was born at Vasudevanallur in Tirunelveli District in 1910. He earned name and fame as an Eminent Stage Artiste through his outstanding acting in a number of dramas staged by Rajambal Drama Company and Cunniah Company. He has also acted in more than 25 Films like " Kovalan ", " Deiva Neethi ' etc., along with Tmt. T.P. Rajalakshmi and was honoured with the title " Cinema Mannan ". The famous film " Daksha Yagnam " ran successfully for over 50 weeks and earned him high reputation for his acting talents. He passed away in 1947.

P. U. CHINNAPPA

Thiru P. U. Chinnappa was born at Pudukottai in 1914. Spurred by his innate acting-talents, even at an early age, he joined Madurai Original Boys' Company and earned high reputation as an Actor in plays like "Sevaki", "Kannagi", "Dasavatharam" etc. Later on, he has acted in more than 26 films like "Chandrakantha", "Sudarsan" etc., and won the universal acclaim of the public. He was the first to sing in the Films the scintillating song of the famous Poet Bharathi "Senthamizh Nadenum Pothiniley". Through his ever-green and enervating style of acting and singing, he has earned for himself Immortal Fame as an Eminent Stage and Screen Actor. He passed away in 1951.

SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY



Army sportsman Alexandr Aleutdinov, member of the USSR National team, during training.

Sports In The Services

An efficient system of physical training which includes both daily exercises and special training exists in all units of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The forms of physical culture and sport activities vary considerably in the Soviet Army. They include marches on foot with full equipment over long distances, skiing, cross country races on a mass scale.

All-round contests in such military sports as shooting, sky-diving, motor-cycling, car-racing, acrobatics, radio operation, etc., are very popular in the Armed Forces of the USSR.

Sportsmen of the Soviet Army invariably participate in the physical culture festivals in the country. The group performances of the strong, agile, and smart-looking army athletes constantly arouse the admiration of the spectators.

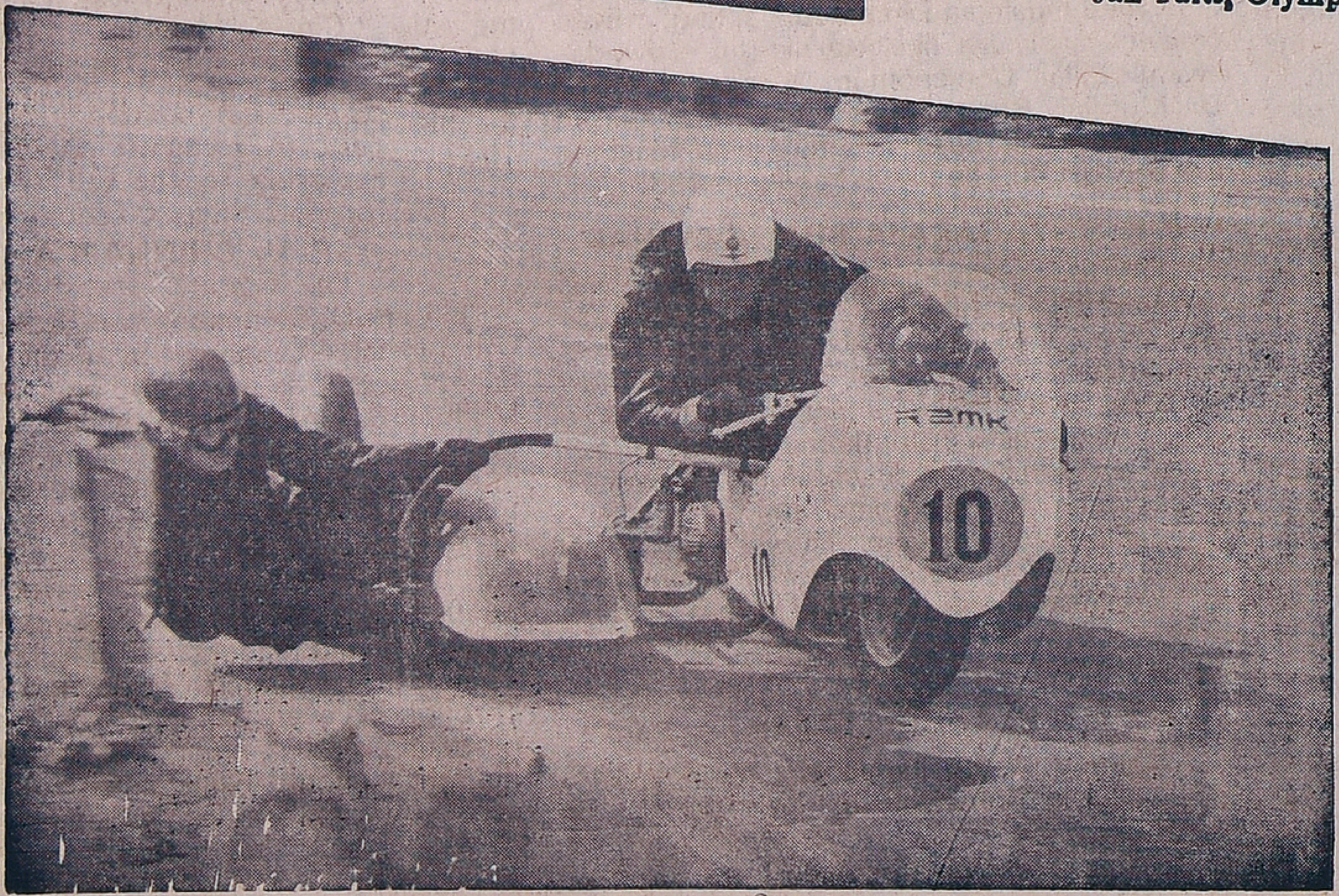
When Alexandr Medved was enlisted in the Soviet Army, he was merely a sports novice. Now the name of the holder of three Olympic gold medals, seven-time world champion several times winner of European and national wrestling titles, is known the world over. It was precisely in the army that the talent of this fine matman was discovered.

Jan Talts's name is familiar to Indian weightlifting fans for his performances in India. Before being called to the ranks, Talts was just taking his initial steps in sports. He was attracted by athletics and volley-ball, and barbell and basket-ball. The young man was helped in the unit he was serving to find his true calling. Today Talts is one of the world's leading strongmen. He has to his credit victories at major international meets, including the world and European championship and the Olympic games.

There are a multitude of such examples. Nearly half the members of the USSR water polo team, which captured the Olympic title for the first time in Munich, have been trainees of the Central Army Sports Club (CASC.). Army sports-men played excell-

(Contd. on Third Cover)

Jan Taits, Olympic middle Weight Champion.



The Central Army sports club has many out-standing Motor-Cycle Racers.

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Direct Taxation of Agriculture: Problems

The simplest way of raising more revenue through direct taxation of agriculture would be to levy surcharges on land revenue, making its incidence a multiple of what it is now, says the author of this speech, Mr. K.N. Raj, which he delivered under the auspices of the Indian Statistical Institute and the Delhi School of Economics. He also explains the difficulties involved.

THOUGH the need for taxation of agriculture is self-evident in a country that is mainly agricultural in character, the form and incidence of such taxation can vary widely depending on the political structure and the objectives of economic policy.

The extent of dependence on land revenue during British rule in India, and its regressiveness, are of course explained mainly by the systems of taxation inherited from earlier regimes. However, Britain was also interested in commercialising the Indian economy as rapidly as possible, and the requirement to pay land revenue in cash served the purpose of compelling farmers to produce more for the market. Since the tendency to subsistence farming was more prevalent among small farmers, the element of regression had the effect of applying on them adequate pressure in this direction.

Such a regressive system of agricultural taxation was feasible also within the social and political power structure of Japan in the early decades of this century. As in India, it was superimposed on a pattern of landholdings and agrarian relations which promoted extreme inequalities of wealth and income. In fact, the one complemented the other, and the surpluses so extracted from agriculture provided a large part of the resources required for the industrialisation of Japan during this period.

Agriculture has had to provide resources for development on a significant scale in the Soviet Union and China as well, but the social and political premises were entirely different. Not only was the incidence, therefore, mainly on the higher strata of rural society but the viability of the strategy required complete reorganisation of the agrarian economy. Though we still know all too little of the Chinese experience, it seems probable that such reorganisation linked with the development of agro-industrial complexes in rural areas has contributed more to the mobilisation of resources from agriculture than purely fiscal measures such as the grains tax.

All this has, however, only limited practical relevance within the existing social and political frame-work in India. With land revenue remaining more or less fixed in terms of money, and prices and incomes rising over time, the yield from this form of taxation of agriculture has shrunk in real terms to almost insignificant proportion. The receipts from this source annually amounted to five per cent of the total value of agricultural output at the turn of the century, but they account for no more than 3/4 per cent of it now. Nor does any radical reorganisation of agriculture appear to be within the range of achievement in the near future even though some changes in the tenurial system and in landholdings have been taking place. In the circumstances the most that can perhaps be realistically attempted at this stage for mobilising resources from this sector is to make available the inputs required for accelerating the growth of agricultural output and at the same time devise a system of taxation of agriculture that is consistent with the assumptions and objectives of the development process.

One of these assumptions is that the public sector has the primary responsibility for providing the social and economic overheads of development. The external economies associated with investment in irrigation, soil conservation, education, scientific research, etc are so large that this responsibility is particularly great in relation to agriculture. One has, therefore, to keep in mind that against the revenue that might be collected from taxation of agriculture has to be set the reverse flow of public expenditure in this sphere and that the net balance could be still in favour of agriculture.

Another relevant consideration is that, when the distribution of land is very unequal the external economies created by public expenditure on development are likely to widen rather than narrow the disparities in income and wealth. Shift in terms of trade in favour of agriculture of the kind witnessed in last decade has similar effects, since the proportion of the produce marketed tends to be higher for the larger holdings. The forces actually in operation are, therefore, likely to run counter to one of the major social goals of development unless a significant degree of progression can be introduced in the taxation of agriculture.

It has sometimes been suggested that the required additions to tax revenue from agriculture and the element of progression needed can both be secured through indirect taxation on a selective basis. As the level of income rises the pattern of consumption changes in favour of goods that are amenable to higher rates of excise duty and the like, and larger proportions of the higher incomes can, therefore, be tapped through indirect taxation of such goods. That there is scope for additional taxation along these lines is beyond doubt, but the question one has to ask is whether it would be adequate relatively to the requirement. The answer is reflected in part in the degree to which reliance is still placed, when additional revenue has to be raised, on taxation of some of the most essential commodities entering into the consumption of low-income groups and, still more significantly in the case of the agricultural sector, on inputs of critical importance to production such as chemical fertilisers. One has only to look at the estimates of the additional tax revenue that has to be raised during the Fifth Plan period, and the extent to which wages and other costs have tended to rise in response to indirect taxes on essential commodities in the past, to recognise the need for exploring to the full the scope for more direct taxation.

The simplest way of raising more revenue through direct taxation of agriculture would be to levy surcharges on land revenue, making its incidence a multiple of what it is now. Land revenue has the advantage that it is a traditional method of taxation familiar to the farmers and has generally been upheld by the judiciary as a system in which the amount of the levy is related to the potential productivity of the land in each holding. If this latter condition is really satisfied and the land revenue now payable reflects reasonably well the *inter se* relationship in productivity as

(Contd. on page 12)

THUS SPAKE

THE MAHATMA

And when once it is set in motion its effect, if it is intensive enough, can overtake the whole universe. It is the greatest force because it is the highest expression of the soul.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Apr. 1, 1973.

Aid To Artistes

While presenting his annual report on the working of the Tamil Nadu Sangita Nataka Sangam, its Secretary, Mr. S. D. Sundaram has given some suggestions which deserve immediate consideration.

The more important among the suggestions are: (1) separate Research studies for dance, drama and folk arts in our universities; (2) Revival of Inter-State Exchange of Cultural troupes scheme suspended in 1969; (3) frequent deputation of troupes to countries with a predominent population of Tamil-speaking people; (4) construction of uniform-size theatres in every district head quarters; (5) Construction of a House of Veterans to enable aged artistes to live in peace and engage in research; (6) Continuance of the scheme of pensions to the aged artistes; and (7) immediate steps to revive folk arts and give them a new fillip.

These are not impossible suggestions and these must be dear to the heart of our Chief Minister who is himself an artiste of great repute.

MINERALS IN YOUR DIET

By B. K. ANAND

WHILE considering the essential requirements of our diet, we mainly emphasise the availability of the proximate principals in the food, which are carbohydrate, fats, proteins and water, as these are essential for providing energy for the proper functioning as well as building and growth of the body, However, it was realised that besides these some other important elements like vitamins and some minerals play a very vital role in human nutrition.

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS IN BODY

The body is composed of different chemical elements, which are held together in many and varying forms of chemical combination Two-thirds of the body weight consists of water, which is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen. Carbon, oxygen and hydrogen in varying proportions are also the chief constituents of practically all the organic compounds found in the body as carbodydrates, fats and proteins, the latter also contain nitrogen. These four elements together constitute 96 per cent of the body weight. The remaining 4 per cent is consititu-ted by the various "mineral elements". which are also sometimes called as "ash constituents" since they make up the ash which is left after burning up the organic or the combustible portions of the body tissues.

Out of all the mineral elements, which constitute the body ash, approximately 15 have been proved to be essential in human nutrition, while the physiological role of the remaining ash minerals is still not clear to us. Some of these minerals are present in relatively higher amounts in the animal tissue, while others are present in less than 50 parts per million of the body weight and these are called the trace elements. Out of these minerai elements, calcium and phosphorus constitute the maximum amount—calcium being about 1 1/2 to 2 per cent and phosphorus another 1 per cent of the body weight. A large proportion of these two is present in the bones and teeth as calcium phosphate. The other elements like potassium, sodium, chlorine, sulphur and magnesium constitute another about 1 per cent of the body weight. These elements, which are essential for human nutrition, are iron, copper, cobalt, iodine, zinc, manganese and possibly to some extent fluortine. Most of these mineral elements are made available to us in the vegetarian and the non-vegetarian diets which we eat.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNCTIONS OF MINERALS

The mineral elements are responsible for certain general functions of the body, besides which each one is also responsiblb for some specific functions. These elements help to maintain the acid-based balance in the body, which is very essential for the proper functioning of all the cells. This acid-base balance depends upon an equilibrium between the acid and alkaly forming elements. Mineral elements like phosphorus, sulphur, chlorine, etc., are acid-forming and mainly exist in proteins. Minerals like calcium, sodium, potassium, iron and magnesium, etc, are alkaly forming and these predominate in fruits and vegetables.

Mineral elements also act as important catalysts for the various biological reactions in the body, not only by forming important constituents of some of the hormones and enzymes, but also by acting as stimulants for some of the essential metabolic reactions.

Besides influencing such general functions, the various mineral elements are also responsible for certain specific functions. For example *Calcium* besides being responsible for bone and tooth formation, is also essential for producing blood clotting, and acting as a catalytic agent for certain biological reations. Absorptions of calcium from the gut and its deposition in the bony tissues depend on the availability of vitamin D, and so in vitamin D deficiency, bones in the body become soft and gradually bent. Calcium requirements are increased during pregnancy and lactation Similarly, growing infants and children require relatively more calcium.

Phosphorus, besides joining the calcium to provide calicification of bones, also helps in the regulation of energy release in the body, by providing energy rich phosphate bonds.

Potassium and *Sodium*, which constitute about 1/2 per cent of body weight, provide the essential mechanism for the nervous and muscular activity. Sodium is present in the form of many salts, most important of which being sodium chloride, in combination with chlorine. The amount of sodium chloride present in the food stuff, as such is not sufficient of the body needs and, therefore, extra salt has thus to be added from outside. By its effect on muscular activity, sodium influences the the contraction of the blood vessels also. That is why a low level of sodium in the diet is prescribed for those who suffer high blood pressure. Certain amounts of sodium cloride are lost in perspiration, and so in excessive sweating during summer months its deficiency can disturb nervous and muscular activities, leading to heat exhaustion. Thus extra salt in the diet is required in those conditions when excessive sweating occurs.

Sulphur, along with other mineral elements, is present in skin, hair, nails, etc. Further, sulphur-containing compounds play an important role in body metabolism, as they are important in the transfer of energy

Magnesium, however, is essentially required only as a catalyst for several biological reactions produced by enzymes.

Iron, although present in only about 3 to 5 grams in the whole body, plays a very vital role. It forms an important constituent of haemoglobin, which is the red pigment present in the red blood cells. This pigment haemoglobin is very vital for us as the carrying of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the blood depend on this. Even some deficiency of iron in the body results in producing iron-deficieucy anaemia, which disturbs body functions by decreasing the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood.

Copper and *cobalt* are also required in traces for the proper formation of red blood cells and their complete absence will result in anaemia.

Iodine, another trace element, is required for forming the hormone secreted by the thyroid gland This hormone thyroxine is essential for stimulating the general metabolic activity of the body. Thus in the deficiency of iodine the general metabolic activity of the body will be decreased. In areas where there is deficiency of iodine in the soil, or in the water, a number of persons suffer from an enlargement of thyroid giand called goiter. Addition of salts containing water in such goitrous areas helps to relieve this situation.

Zinc is another trace elements essentially required for the synthesis and formations of insulin, which is an important hormone for the glucose metabolism. In its absence diabetes may result.

Manganese on the other hand mainly acts as a catalyst for a number of enzymes. Thus it appears that the various mineral elements, although required in very small amounts are very vital for the proper functioning of the body, and are as essentially required as the proximate principals like carbohydrates, fats proteins, and water, as well as vitamins. Fortunately for us our requirements of these, minerals are easily provided due to their availability in the common vegetarian and non-vegetarian foods, A judicious combination of these diets can fulfil all our reqairements. Thus green and leafy vegetables wili provide quite a few of these minerals. Iron's supply can be assured by having such vegetables as spinach, etc. Further, cooking of these in vessels containning iron, copper, zine further replenishes the supply of these minerals. Non-vegetarian diet also contains all these, as the animal gets its supplies through eating vegetables. It is therefore, only under certain situations, or in these conditions where these elements may be deficient in the soil in any area, that we have to make extra provision of these in our daily diet. —*AIR Delhi.*

City Train Timings

APRIL 1, 1973

MADRAS CENTRAL

	Dep.	Arr.
Howrah Janata	8-40	19-15
Tatanagar Exp.	12-40	14-10
Howrah Mail	20-55	5-05
Circars Exp.	22-00	6-40
New Delhi Exp.	8-25	17-55
Hyderabad Exp.	13-35	10-15
Delhi Janata	14-00	15-55
New Delhi-Air-conditioned/Grand Trunk Express*	19-45	10-55
Dadar Express	10-00	17-15
Bombay Janata	13-40	14-05
Bombay Mail	21-50	5-15
Tirupati Exp.	7-15	21-40
Brindavan Exp.	8-20	19-05
Bangalore Exp.	14-35	13-30
Bangalore Mail	21-15	5-40
West Coast Exp.	12-25	14-45
Kerala Express	16-25	9-35
Mangalore Mail	20-20	7-00
Nilagiri Exp.	20-00	7-25
Cochin Mail	19-20	6-10
Gudur Pass.	8-45	22-50
Gudur Pass. (via Arkonam)	—	22-10
Vijayawada Pass.	15-20	12-40
Vijayawada Parcel Passenger	23-45	4-15
Raichur Pass.	9-25	20-10
Tirupati Pass.	17-00	9-45
Bangalore Pass.	6-05	21-00
Jolarpettai Pass.	11-20	14-35
Arkonam Pass.	18-10	—
Coimbatore Parcel Passenger	21-25	6-10

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*This train will run as air-conditioned express ex-Madras Central on Mondays and Saturdays and arrive Madras Central on Wednesdays and Fridays. On the other days of the week, it will run as Grand Trunk Express.

MADRAS EGMORE (MAIN LINE)

	Dep.	Arr.
Rock Fort Express	9-10	17-10
VirudunagarJanata	13-40	7-45
Rameswaram Exp.	19-30	8-05
Tiruchi Pass	6-45	
Villupuram Pass.	15-55	12-05
Trivandrum Pass.	21-30	5-20
Madurai Parcel Passenger	22-25	4-50
Shencottah Pass.	—	21-10
(CHORD LINE)		
Trivandrum Exp.	8-10	18 10
Tirunelveli Exp.	18-15	8-35
Trivandrum Mail	20-30	7-15
Pandyan Exp.	20-10	6-40
Tuticorin Express	21-45	5-40
Rameswaram Passenger	11-00	16-25
MADRAS BEACH		
Chingleput Pass.	17-07	10-40
Kancheepuram Passenger	17-33	9-55
Kancheepuram Passenger *	18-12	9-18

*Will run on all days except on Sundays.

Sunday service will be observed only on Madras Beach-Tambaram Electrified suburban section.

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V. V. S. Aiyar-51

By R. A. PADMANABHAN

Congress Committee Divided

WHILE the meeting of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee (General Body) was scheduled to take place in Tiruchi on the 29th of April, 1925, a day prior to that the members of the Bharadwaja Ashram, the managing body of the Tamil Gurukulam at Shermadevi, elected a new Acharya (Principal) in the place of V.V.S. Aiyar resigned. "The Hindu" of April 28 said: "The Manager, Gurukula, Shermadevi wires under today's date: The Ashramites have reluctantly accepted Sjt. V.V.S. Aiyar's resignation and have elected Sjt. T. R. Mahadeva Aiyar as the Acharya of the Ashram and Gurukula."

The Members of the Bharadwaja Ashram, in a communique sent to the Press and published in "The Hindu" of April 27, said that they were greatly disappointed that the resignation of V.V.S. Aiyar had not satisfied Dr. Naidu but only "inflamed him further and further till we find him use against us expressions which no decent gentleman would ever use." This was a reference to the work "annak kaavadis" (beggars) used by Dr. Naidu to describe the Ashram members. Narrating the circumstances under which they with Aiyar as their head appealed for funds to build a Gurukula in the Tamil land and thanking the generous-minded and public-spirited gentlemen who responded, they said they had been able to develop the institution "in such a way as to induce the Tamil public long unused to part with their children at a tender age, to send their children to us for education," and pointed out that children had come from all the Tamil districts and "even from such distant places as Taiping in the Federated Malay States." When all this pioneer work had been completed and they were about to start "one or two workshops for the manual training of our students", the campaign against the Gurukula had started and hampered their growth. Dr. Naidu's campaign had grown "in virulence from week to week till today we find him declaring that he is going to come to Shermadevi and take possession of the Gurukula by force."

"We have to remind Dr. Naidu," they went on to say, "that the Gurukula properties are not ours to give to anybody who demands them of us. We are trustees for the public for the carrying out of the purposes with which we started the Gurukulam to the best of our ability. We have a duty to all the donors—to those who agree with and have confidence in us, no less (we have to say it) than to those who disagree with us now. It is this that makes the problem much more complex than is generally imagined." Therefore, in the best interests of the institution they pleaded for the ceasing of the unseemly controversy and expressed themselves ready to work for the institution to the best of their abilities and place it under a board of trustees "elected by the donors jointly with us" If, however "this squabble does not cease," they said in conclusion, they were "prepared to sever ourselves from the Gurukula on certain conditions that we shall place individually before the general body of the donors who have taken receipt from us or from our authorised agents... Until we sever our connection with the Gurukula in the regular manner, our duty to the public will require us to defend the properties of the Gurukula by every means within our power against all persons who may attempt to trespass into it."

So, the members of the Ashram and Gurukulam were also preparing—to protect their interests legally.

* * *

It was in this tense context that the General Body of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee met in Tiruchi, at the office of the Tiruchi District Congress Committee, at 2 p.m. on the 29th of April. Forty persons attended. Dr. Naidu, President was in the Chair. Apart from the two Secretaries, Ramaswami Naicker and K. S. Subramaniam prominent among those present were Mesers. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Barrister T. Audinarayana Chettiar of Salem, M. K. Acharya, Tiru. Vi. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar, S. Ramanathan, N. S. Varadachari, Moulvi Syed Murtusa Saheb and Ramamirthammal.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu in his opening speech said he had given great thought to the question whether the Gurukula matter should be brought before the Committee. He was personally of the opinion it was a matter to be settled outside the Congress, but others disagreed, and he was persuaded to bring the issue before the Committee.

Dr. Naidu pointed out that the Committee had given Rs. 5,000 to the Gurukulam and therefore had interest in its working. He said: "Mr. Aiyar did not act up to the promise he made to the Non-Brahmins, from whom he obtained donations, and when these donors demanded the monies, it was his view that they should be repaid." If they were unable to remove the differences that existed in this small institution, he asked, how were they going to fight out their rights in temples, tanks, wells and roads. If the Committee did not approve of the motion of the President, he said, they might pass a vote of censure on him.

M. K. Acharya asked the President whether any undertaking was given at the time of the starting of the Gurukula that inter-dining would be observed. He further asked if Congress funds could be utilised for promoting a cause such as inter-dining, which had nothing to do with the Congress.

Dr. Naidu said he was in jail when the Committee made the grant. He gave a donation of Rs. 100. He asked V.V.S. Aiyar if he was going treat all children, Brahmins and Non-Brahmins equally. Aiyar made a distinct promise that he intended to treat all children equally and produce students worthy of the country.

E. V. Ramaswami Naicker stated that just before the Gaya Congress, December 1922, Aiyar appealed for funds, and at a meeting of the Committee held at Madras at which S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. K. Acharya, S. Satyamurti and others were present, just when the speaker and a few others were away for their meals, a resolution was passed granting Rs. 5,000. Aiyar showed a note-book in which were written some rules to be observed in the Gurukula. Ramaswami Naicker then explained how K. S. Subramaniam, his Joint Secretary, paid the amount while all cheques were being usually signed by the speaker. He added that although an undertaking in writing was not taken from Aiyar, Aiyar was bound to treat all boys equally.

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

After some discussion Dr. Naidu placed before the Committee the following resolution sponsored by the Working Committee:

"Since the conductors of the Shermadevi Gurukulam have not shown any definite national policy in conducting the Gurukula and the same has given room for communal trouble in Tamil Nadu, this Committee regrets having paid a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the said Gurukula."

Muhammad Usman Sahib of Namakkal and Venkatakrishna Pillai asked if money was given on a definite undertaking of a policy of nationalism being adopted in the Gurukulam. C.

(Contd on page 10)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER (OFFICE ESTD: 1924) Recipient of many gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and Notables. Annual life reading, monthly details Rs.5/-. 3 questions Rs. 2/-. Horoscope or writing time required.

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FUN AND LAUGHTER

MYSTERY

A recruit reported sick and complained to the Medical Officer that he couldn't eat. The M.O, first inspected his teeth and tongue, then his throat and tonsils. Finding nothing wrong, he prodded the lad in the stomach and back and asked him if he had any pain at all.

"No, sir," said the recruit.

"Well, I can't find anything wrong," replied the M O. "How do you feel yourself.?"

"Oh, fine, sir."

"Well, why on earth can't you eat?"

"I've lost my knife and fork."

* * *

ANSWER THESE

1. What has no wings and yet can fly?
2. Why is a sword like the moon?
3. What has teeth yet cannot bite?
4. What flower is most like a bull's mouth.
5. What kind of boat can you sail in even when it has lost its head?
6. Why does a cat so seldom fall off a high spire?
7. When is an old oak tree like an elephant?
8. When are you like an artist?

(Answers in col. 4)

* * *

OH, FATHER!

"Mother," said the young lady of the house, 'I advertised under a different name that I would like to make the acquaintance of a refined gentleman with an eye to romance."

"How dreadful of you!" gasped her horrified parent. "Did you get any answers?"

"Only one—from father!"

* * *

HIS FEAT

"Heard the news? Bill is in hospital."

"What happened?"

"He yawned; put his shoulder out of place and broke his leg."

"Impossible."

"He was hanging on the trapeze by his teeth at the time."

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THE CELEBRATION

What a party it had been! Trompson's wife was away and he'd gathered a crowd of the boys to "celeb ate."

Just on midnight, he saw one guest put on his hat and walk uncertainly towards the front door.

"Oh, ol' man," he protested. "You're not going home yet, are you?"

"No," said the other, steadying himself with one hand on the knob. "I—I'm jusht going to mish the lasht train. Be back in a minute."

* * *

WHAT A BLOW!

A man was boasting of his strength, and how he had once felled an ox by a blow from his fist.

"That's not bad," said a listener, "but I once saw a chap knock down a factory with one blow of a hammer."

"Some Samson, that chap!" sneered the boaster.

"No," replied the other "He wasn't much of a chap to look at, but he was a jolly good auctioneer!"

The Explanation

The priest reproached the gamekeeper for not coming to church. "If I came to church," said the man "your congregation would be very small, your reverence."

"Why?" the priest asked.

"Because every able man would be in the forest poaching or stealing wood."

THE REACTION

A British fledgling reporter had been reprimanded for his overlong accounts and told to be brief. His next story was turned in as follows:

"A shocking incident occurred last night. Sir Reggy Blank, a guest at Lady Briny s hall, complained of feeling ill, took his hat, his coat, his departure, no notice of his friends, a taxi, a pistol from his pocket and, finally, his life. Nice chap. Regrets and all that."

* * *

CRAWL?

"Every night I have the same terrible dream: I fall into the water and struggle in despair until I am bathed in sweat. Then I wake up. What can I do about it?"

"Learn to swim."

* * *

There was a timid knock at the door. "If you please, kind lady," said the beggar. "I've lost my right leg.

"Well, it ain't here," exclaimed the woman.

AS ADVISED

Grouchy Doctor: "Have you been to any other doctor before you came to me?"

Meek Patient: No, sir. I went to a druggist."

Doctor: "You went to a druggist? That shows how much sense some people have! You went to a druggist? And what idiotic advice did the druggist give you?"

Patient: "He told me to come to see you."

* * *

SUMMING IT UP

Two definitions of a pessimist heard at a Court:

Justice O'Hanrahan: "I have heard a pessimist described as a man who, while wearing braces, also considers it necessary to have a belt on."

Sergeant Murphy: "A pessimist is a man who, when he saw a bottle half full, considered it half empty.

* * *

A LITTLE OMISSION

Madeleine: "I know he was talking to you about me. Now, wasn't he?"

Dorothy: "Well, yes."

Madeleine: "I thought I I heard him remark that I had a thick head of hair."

Dorothy: "Partly correct. He didn't mention your hair, however."

* * *

ARE YOU THERE

An Irishman was trying to instruct the new office boy in how to answer telephone.

"Now when the bell rings," said Pat, "you hold this receiver thing to your ear and speak into the other end. Then someone will ask if you're there, and you answer 'yes or 'no' as the case may be."

* * *

PUZZLED!

Wife (rushing into the living room panting for breath): "Oh, Walter, I dropped my diamond ring off my finger and I can't find it anywhere."

Husband (very calmly): "It's all right, dear, I came across it in my trousers pocket."

* * *

"I don't believe in associating with my inferiors. Do you?"

"That's all right. Old man, I don't mind making an exception in your case."

* * *

Patient: "Do you extract teeth painlessly?"

Dentist: "Not always—the other day I nearly dislocated my wrist."

Just fancy

"In a Hungarian health resort a newcomer addressed a man sitting on a bench in the park.

"Is it true," he asked him, "that the waters here are simply miraculous? A friend of mine told me that when he came here he was hardly able to walk and now he can run if need be."

"Oh, that's nothing," said the man on the bench. I came he e I could not walk, I could not sit up, I could not even speak a word And now I am perfectly fit."

"Just fancy. And how long have you been here?"

"I was born here," said the man on the bench.

NOW YOU KNOW

(*See Questions in col. 1.*)

1. Dust.
2. Both adorn the (*k*) night.
3. A comb.
4. A cow's lip (cowslip).
5. Craft.
6. Because it so seldom climbs one.
7. When it has a hallow trunk.
8. When you draw a long face.

* * *

DISCOVERY

"Yes," said Jones to his friend, "I started out in life with the theory that the world had an opening for me."

"And did you find it?" asked his friend.

"I certainly did. I'm in a fearful hole now."

* * *

Miss May (who has been attending a course of lectures): "Oh, professor, I saw such a old fossil in the museum to-day. I thought of you at once."

* * *

Waiter: "There is almost everything on the menu to-day, sir."

Customer: "So I see. Bring me a clean one so that I can read it."

His Anxiety

"Are you doing anything particular tonight?" asked the chief of his pretty young secretary.

"Oh, no!" she answered, sweetly.

"Then would you please go to bed early, so that you may be punctual here tomorrow?"

* * *

Getting His Hand In

"I am surprised to find you hitting a boy much smaller than yourself!" cried the school master as he parted the bully from his victim. "What do you expect to be when you grow up?"

"A school teacher!" replied the bully,

Work Of Sangita Nataka Sangam

By S. D. SUNDARAM, Secretary.

IN order to ensure a healthy atmosphere for human life, it is not enough to promote external purity alone. We should foster and promote the graceful arts which purify the soul and transform the mind into a Temple of Peace! Our Tamilnadu has been contributing these arts to the whole world since thousands of years.

The present trend of the world provides immense opportunities for the growth of Commercial Arts through power and money. But it is our duty to protect the life-roots of the Mother Arts--music, dance, drama and folk-arts from extinction. The popular Government have a duty to extend valuable help for the developm nt of fine-arts as they promote the cultural values of life. With this object in view, the Tamilnadu Sangita Nataka Sangam was established as an autonomous body consisting of eminent artistes and scholars in 1956 and it is serving these fine-arts for the last 17 years.

Among the many schemes evolved by the Sangam, this State Function held annually in the august presence of V.I.Ps., for Award of Distinction to Outstanding Artistes is being conducted from 1960.

It is worth mentioning that Sangam's awards are being given to distinguished artistes in folk-arts also. During the last 12 years, the Sangam has given awards to about 261 artistes in music, dance, drama, films and folk-arts. This year also, 26 artistes are getting Sangam's Awards of Kalaimamani'.

This year's Award Function gains added importance by a Special Feature. As per the valuable suggestion of our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar, the Sangam is also selecting every year a few a our late-lamented artistes who had added lustre to their respective arts by their life-long service to those arts. This year, the Sangam is paying its respectful homage to the memory of five such distinguished artistes who had shone as Uncrowned Monarchs in the fields of music and drama, viz., 'Akila Ulaga Nadaswara Chakravarthi' 'Isai Ulaga Jothi' Thiruvavaduthurai T. N. Rajarathinam Pillai, 'Gandarva Gana' Shenkottai S.G. Kittappa, 'Ezhisai Mannar' 'Gandarva Gana Rathna' Tiruchy M K. ThyagarajaBhagavathar, 'Vinnisai Nadamani' 'Nadiga Nakshathram' Vasudevanallur V. A. Chellappa, 'Pugazh Isai Thilagam' 'Nadiga Mamani' 'Thirai Ulaga Tharagai' P.U. Chinnappa —and the Sangam is presenting medals to their heirs in honour of their memory.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO TALENTED ARTISTES

Another important Scheme is for Encouragement of Talented Artistes. The Sangam selects every year talented artistes in Vocal Music, Violin, Mridangam,Nadeswaram, Flute, Dance, Harikatha Kalakshepam through an audition and extends grants for conducting performances by those artistes with a view to introduce them to the public. Since 1963, more than 350 artistes have so far been benefitted under this Scheme. An expenditure of about Rs. 25.000/-, is incurred every year for this Scheme.

GROUP VEENA MUSIC COMPETITION

The Sangam conducts an Annual Group veena Music Competition for the award of the Rolling Trophy of Silver Veena, *generously endowed by Thiru Bishnuram Medhi, former Governor of Tamilnadu.* Several Veena Artistes are coming up through the encouragement provided thereby.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO DRAMAS

Bharathi's Panchali Sabatham Kuyil Paattu, Jeevanamsam, Kaivilakku, Sidhar Magal, Palappazham, Appavin Aasai, Kundrudaiyan, Sevagan, Thayumanavar, Kudisaiyil Komagan are some of the best plays for the production of which Sangam has given grants, to accredited dramatic troupes.

Grants are given for the production of Dance Dramas also, Best Dance Dramas like Kabilai Natakam, Tiruvilayadal Puranam, Thyagarajar, Azhagar Kuravanji have been staged by eminent artistes of Tamilnadu with the grant-in-aid extended by the Sangam.

GRANT IN-AID TO TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Established training institutions in music and dance are given grants for purchase of books on music and dance, musical instruments and for maintenance of the Institutions. Similar grant-in-aid is being given to institutions imparting training in folk arts also.

SCHEME OF TAPE-RECORDING

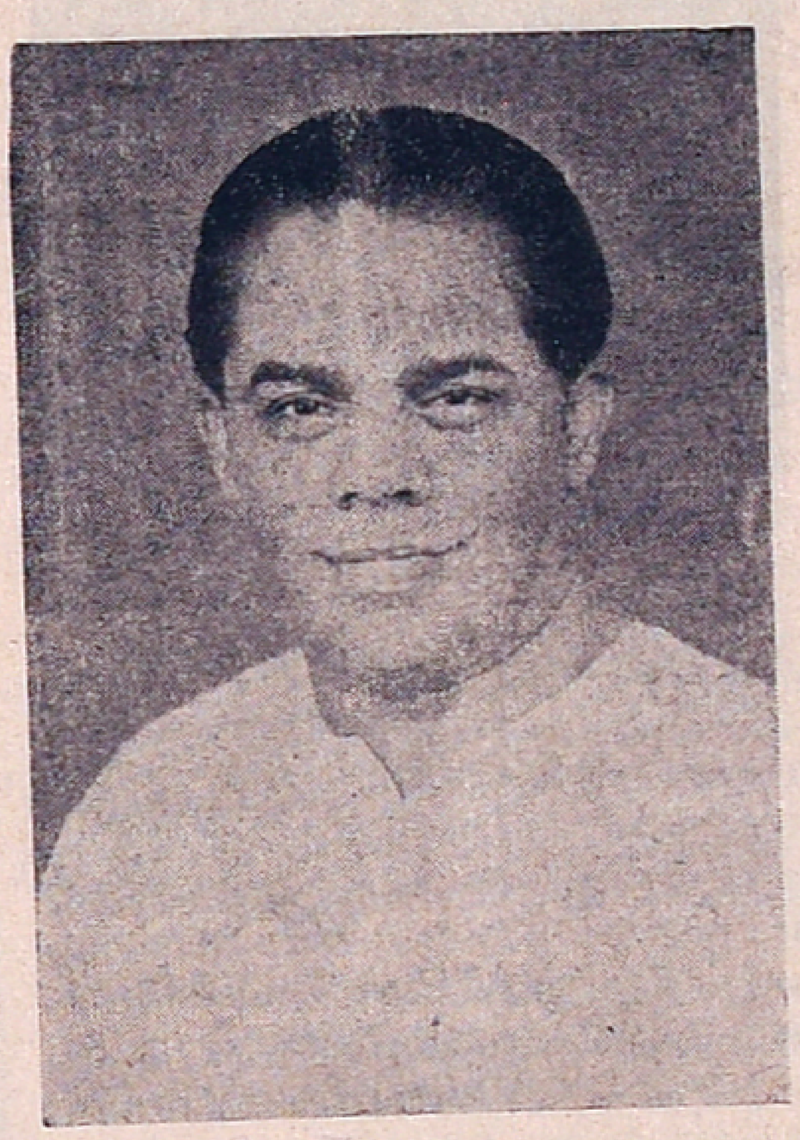
In order to preserve the rich traditions of our music and drama, for posterity and to benefit artistes from foreign countries, research scholars and students, the Sangam records on tapes the musical renderings of eminent musicians and also tra-

(*Contd. on page* 11)

Award Winning Artistes 72-73

Madurai Thiru S. Somasundaram, son of Thiru Sachidanandam Pillai and Thirumathi Kamalambal, was born at Madurai in 1919.

He had his early training in music under Sesha Bhagavathar,



MADURAI S. SOMASUNDARAM (Outstanding Sangita Vidwan)

Abhirama Sastrigal and Sethur Sundaresa Bhattar and later on learnt the major forms and advanced techniques of music from Thiru Chittoor Subramania Pillai for many years. He has given innumerable concerts in many Samasthanams, temples, and Sangita Sabhas and earned name and fame. He was honoured by the Tamil Isai Sangam with the title of 'Isai Perarignar' and by various other Associations with the titles like 'Sangita Chakravarthi', 'Gandharva Gana Mani' etc. in appreciation of his unique contribution to Karnatic Music as an Outstanding Sangita Vidwan.

★

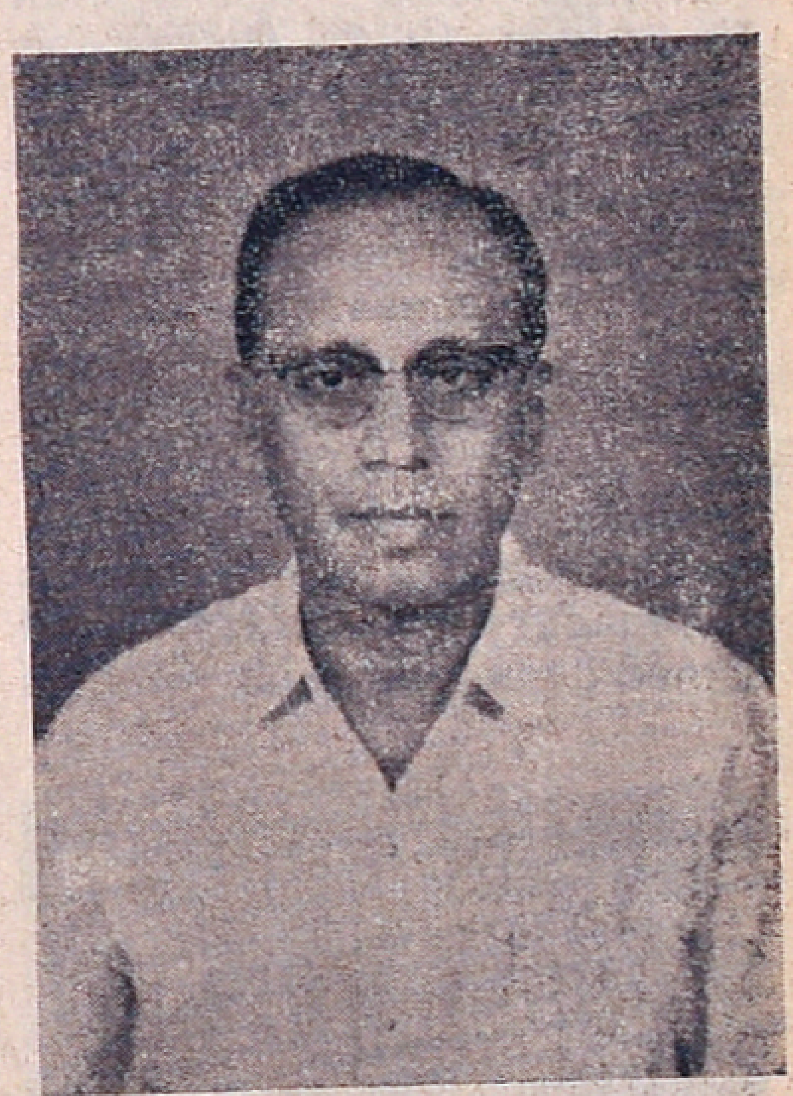
Thiru V. Govindaswami Naicker, son of Thiru Venu Naicker and Tmt. Anandammal was born in 1916 at Cuddalore.

V. GOVINDASWAMI NAICKER (Outstanding Violin Vidwan)

He had his training in violin under Thiru Rathinaswami Pillai and Villivakkam Narasimhachariar. At his 15th year he toured Burma and gave concerts in Solo Violin and earned reputation. He has given violin accompaniments to great musicians like late Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyangar, Madurai Mani Iyer and many others. He has been honoured with titles like 'Tantri Nadamani' 'Isai Aruvi' etc. He has been rendering valuable service in the field for the past 40 years and has earned name and fame as an Outstanding Violin Vidwan.

★

Thiru Coimbatore N. Ramaswami, son of Thiru Natesa Pillai and Tmt. Mangammal, first learnt Thavil from Thiru Needamangalam Meenakshisundaram Pillai and later on had the great artiste Thiru Palani Subramania Pillai as his 'ManasikaGuru' for his profession. He has accom-



COIMBATORE N. RAMASWAMI (Outstanding Mridangam Vidwan)

panied in Mridangam many popular and great Sangita Vidwans like Madurai Mani Iyer, G. N. Balasubramaniam, Musiri Subramania Iyer, Alathur Brothers etc. He has been conferred with the title 'Thannumai Pulavar' by Thondamandalam Atheenam. He has been serving this art for nearly 30 years and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Mridangam Vidwan.

★

Thiru Chitti Babu had his training under the famous Veena Vidwan Thiru Emani Sankara Sastri. He has given innumerable concerts throughout India and has also toured several foreign countries like West Germany, Malaysia, Singapore etc and earned name and fame. He was

(Contd. on next page)

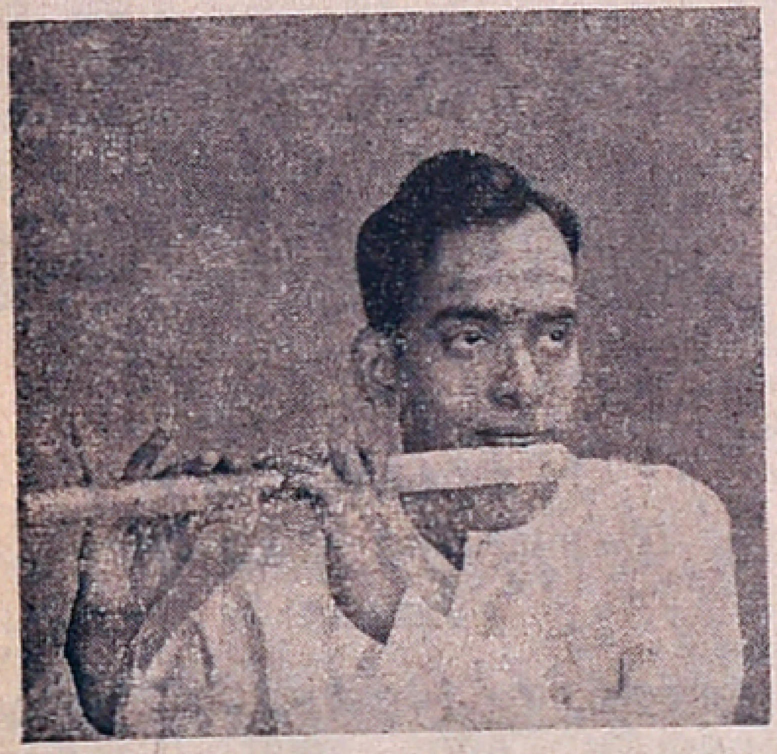
AWARD WINNING ARTISTES 72-73 (Contd.)

CHITTI BABU
(Outstanding Veena Vidwan)

conferred with the titles of 'Vainika Sarvabhowma' and 'Vainika Sikamani' by Pushpagiri Swamigal and Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar respectively, in appreciation of his notable contribution to Karnataka Music as anOutstanding Veena Vidwan.

★

Thiru N. Ramani was born at Tiruvarur in 1934. He had his early training in music under his grand father Thiru Asiyur Narayanaswami Iyer and later on had intensive training in Flute under the famous Flute Vidwan Thiru T. R. Mahalingam (Mali). Carving out for himself a unique style, he has given innumerable concerts in various States, Temples, and Sangitha Sabhas throughout the country and earned great reputation. He has



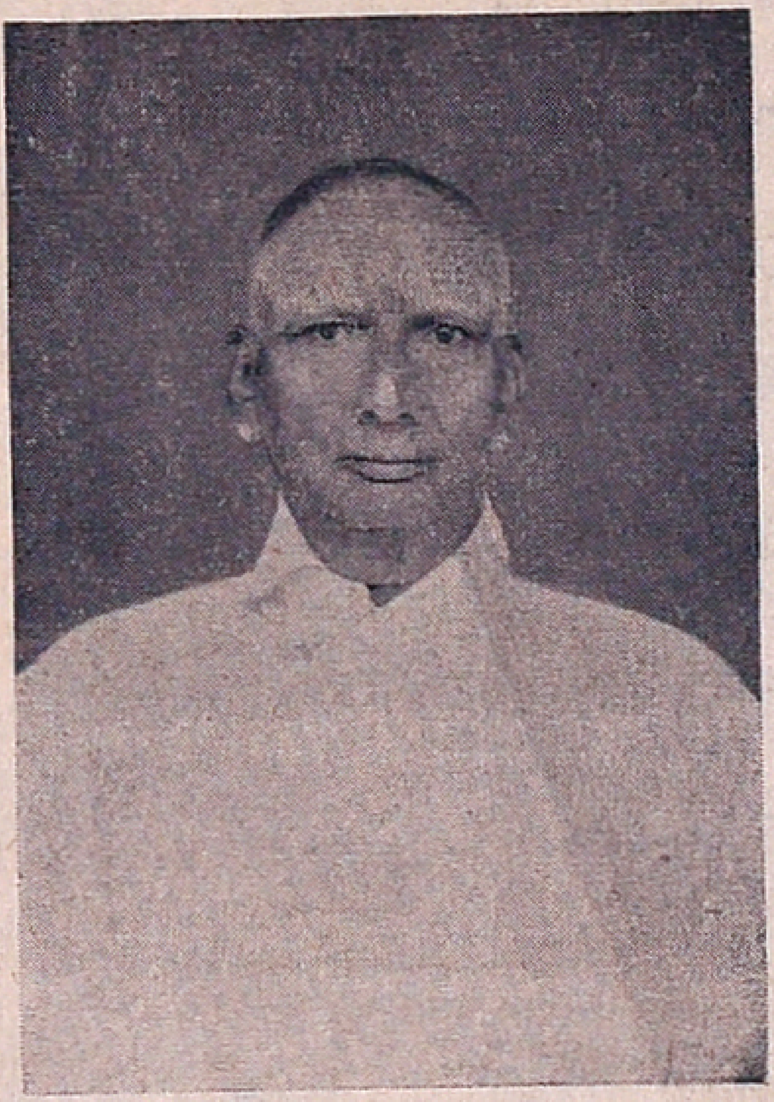
N. RAMANI
(Outstanding Flute Vidwan)

toured many foreign countries like United States of America, West Germany, France, Singapore, Malaysia etc. and won the acclaim of the public and the press alike. He was conferred with the titles of 'Sangita Choodamani', 'Venu Gana Rathna', 'Vadhya Sangita Kala Ratna', 'Venu Vidhya Bhooshana' by various Associations in appreciation of his notable contribution to Karnatic Music as an Outstanding Flute Vidwan.

★

Thiru P. I. Natesa Pillai, son of Thiru Aiyasami Pillai and Thirumathi Lakshmi Ammal, was born in 1899.

He learnt the art of Nadaswaram under the famous Vidwan Thiru Kuppuswami Pillai. He had given thousands of concerts during the last 50 years and earned great reputation. He has won the appreciation of Sarvasri Sangita Vidwan Nagabhooshanam, Jalatharangam Ramanayya



P. I. NATESA PILLAI
(Outstanding Nadaswara Vidwan)

Chettiar, and Lord Wellingdon, former Governor of Madras and also won several prizes. In 1964, he was presented with a gold medal by Sangita Kalanidhi Thiru Musiri Subramania Iyer on behalf of the public, in appreciation of his notable contribution to Karnatic Music as an Outstanding Nadaswara Vidwan.

★

Thiru T. S. Mahalingam Pillai, alias Mali, son of Thiru Subramania Pillai and Thirumathi Pattammal was born in Tiruvidaimaruthur.

He learnt Tavil under Thiru Pasupathia Pillai, Tiruvalaputhur. He has accompanied in Tavil for the concerts of several leading

T. S. MAHALINGAM PILLAI
(Outstanding Tavil Vidwan)

Nathaswaram Vidwans like Sangita Kalanidhi, Kalaimamani Thiru P.S. Veeraswami Pillai and earned reputation. He has won public appreciation and several prizes throughout the country and also in Ceylon, in appreciation of his notable contribution to Karnatic Music as an Outstanding Tavil Vidwan.

★

Thiru T.S. Balakrishna Sastrigal was born in 1919 in Madras. He had his early training in Sanskrit, Vedas, Sastras and Ithihasa from his father Mahavidwan Sri Sambamoorthi Ganapadigal and later on continued studies under his father-in-law Sri Somadeva Sarma.

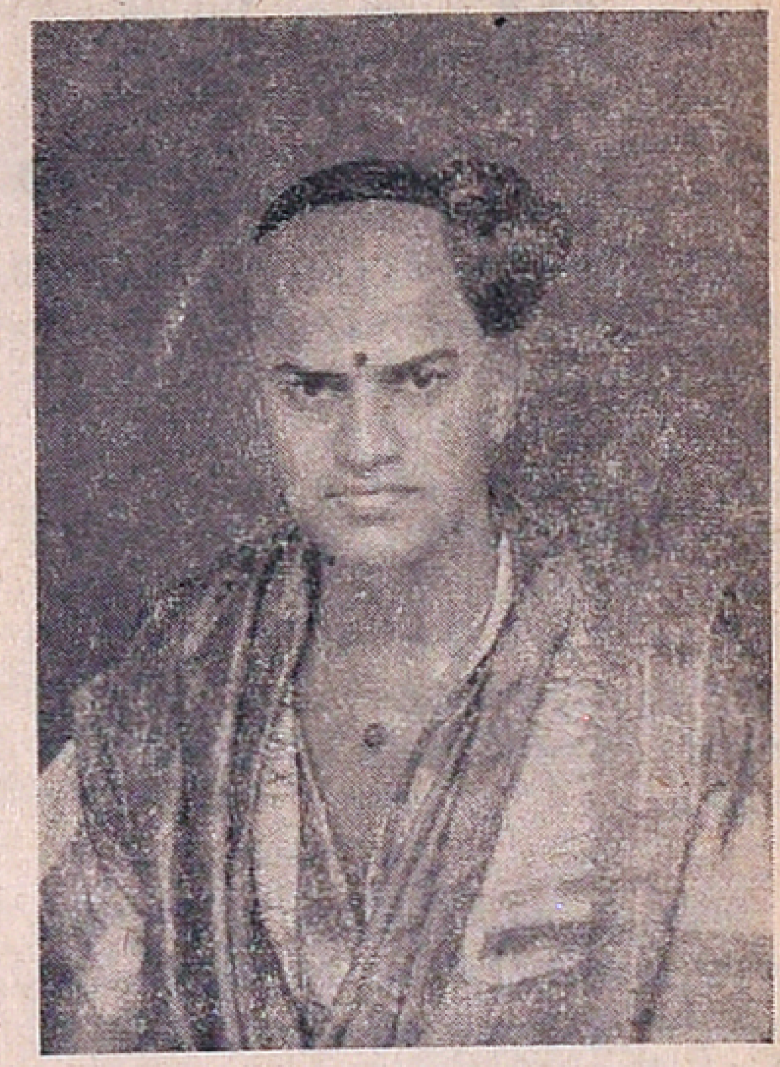
He learnt Tamil from Maha Vidwan Thiru M. V. Venugopala Pillai and music from Vidwan Mudicondan Sabapathi Iyer, and Mathirimangalam Natesa Iyer. He learnt the art of Harikathakalakshepam from Thuraiyur Thiru T. S. V. Mahadeva Sastri and Thiru Rajagopala Sarma, and started performing this art from the year 1943 onwards. So far,

T. S. BALAKRISHNA SASTRIGAL
(Outstanding Harikatha Kalakshepa Vidwan)

he has given more than 5000 performances on the great Epics of Ramayana, Mahabharatha and Bhagavatham etc. He has been conferred with many titles like 'Abinava Valmiki Kokila', 'Gana Kala Kantirava' 'Gayaka Siromani' etc. He has popularised this art among the masses and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Harikathakalakshepa Vidwan.

★

Thiru V. V. Swarna Venkatesa Dikshithar was born in 1921, at Chidambaram. Ever since 1941, he composed innumerable songs in Tamil and Sanskrit and earned reputation. His Tamil songs "Neeye Gathi Dayapari ", sung by Kalaimamani Thiru Chidambaram S. Jayaraman was well acclaimed by the public. In 1952 he was conferred the title 'Sahitya Bhoshanam' by Sanskrit Vidwath Samithi and he was also honoured by the Head of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam. He has set to musical notations his own compositions which won for him the praise of the public



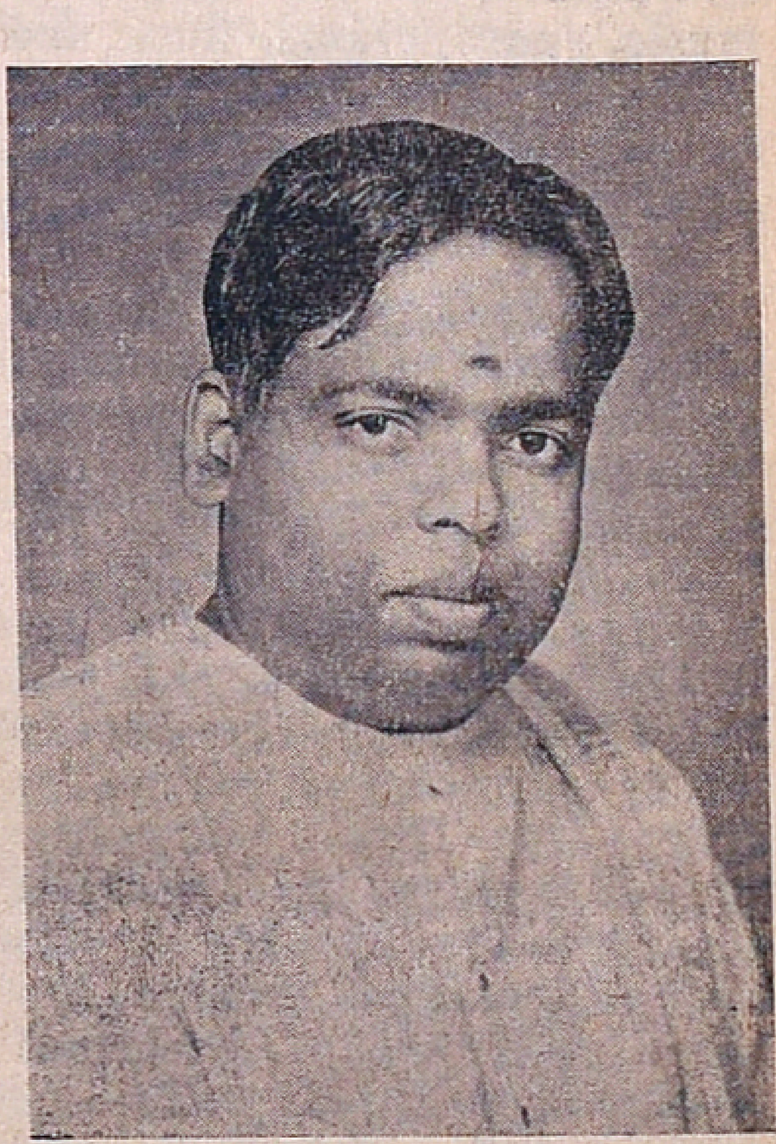
V. V. SWARNA VENKATESA DIKSHITHAR
(Outstanding Lyrics Composer)

and the press alike and reputation from artistes as an outstanding Lyrics Composer.

★

Thiru T. K. Mahalingam Pillai son of Thiru T. P. Kuppiah Pillai and Thirumathi Deivayanai Ammal was born at Thirumalairayanpattinam in 1917.

Even at an early age of seven, he learnt music and had intensive training in Bharathanatyam under his father Thiru Kuppaiah Pillai and Thiru T. N. Govindaraja Pillai. At the age of 15 he went to Ceylon and gave many performances which earned him name and fame. For the last 25 years he has trained a number of pupils in Sri Raja Rajeswari Bharathanatya Kala mandir, Bombay. In 1972 he visited with his pupils,



THIRU T. K. MAHALINGAM PILLAI
(Outstanding Bharathanatyam Teacher.)

Germany, London, Paris and Geneva. He has achieved significant success in preserving and promoting the traditional form of the art and earned great reputation as an Outstanding Bharathanatyam Teacher.

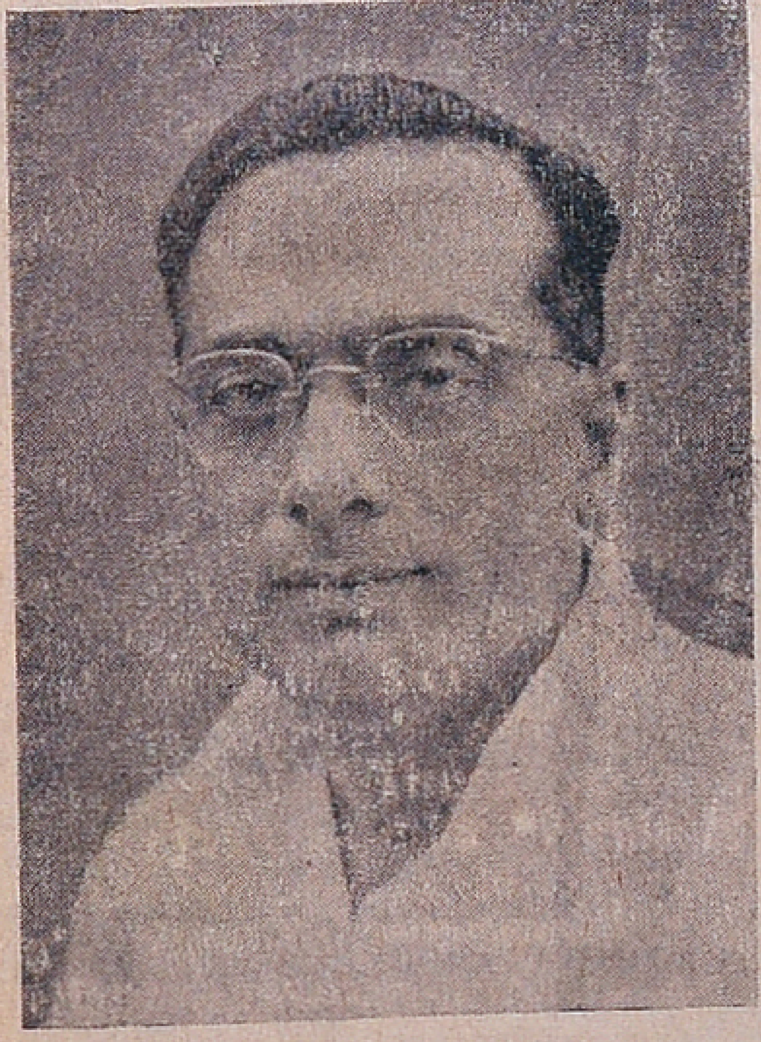
(Contd. on next page)

SELVI NIRMALA
(Outstanding Bharathanatyam Artiste)

Selvi Nirmala, daughter of Thiru A.L. Balakrishnan was born in Kumbakonam. She had training in Bharatanatyam under the famous Natyacharyas Sarvasri Pandanallur Nattuvanar, Natya Kala Kesari, Kalaimamani, Padmashri V.B. Ramaiah Pillai, Kumbakonam Shanmugasundaram Pillai and Adyar Lakshmanan. She also had training in the 'Natyalaya' of Tmt. Vaijayanthimala. She has given numerous Bharathanatyam performances for the last 15 years not only throughout India but also in foreign countries like Singapore, Malaysia etc. Her talents have been appreciated by many V.I.P.s like Perarignar Anna, Dr. Radhakrishnan and the present Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Dr. Kalaignar Thiru M. Karunanidhi. She is also a popular film actress in Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu languages. She has been conferred with the titles 'Natya Thilakam' 'Natya Kalai Vani', 'Lalitha Nruthya Bhooshani' etc. by various Associations. She has been presenting this art with all its traditional character and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Bharatanatyam artiste.

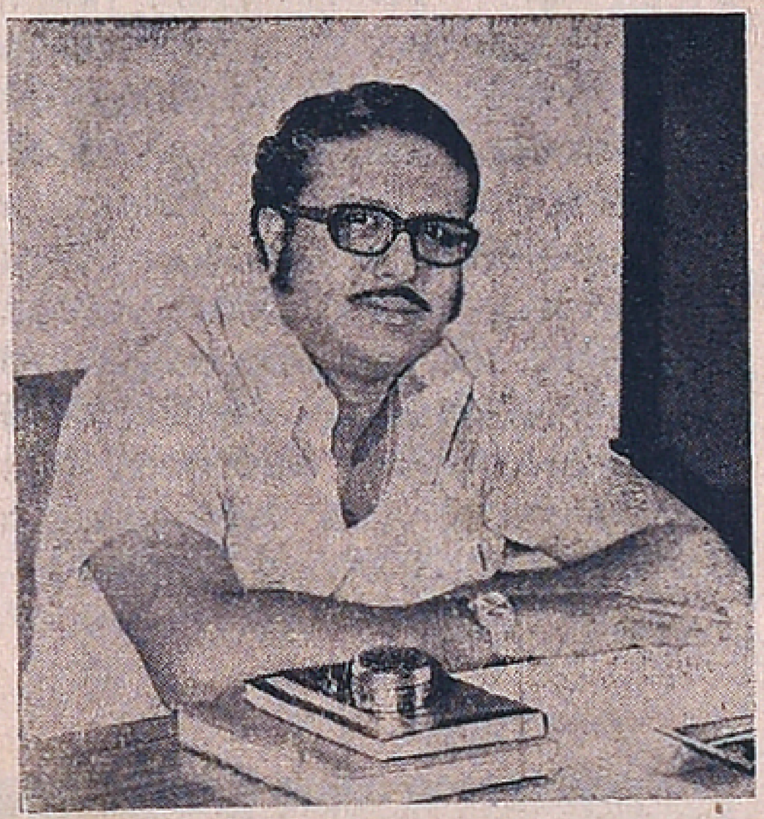
★

Thiru Bommireddi Nagi Reddi was born in 1912 at Pottipadu Village, in Andhra Pradesh. He acquired the B. N. K. Press in 1942 and later on launched into journalism, by publishing a Telugu Monthly 'Andra Jothi' and Children's journals 'Chandamama' and 'Ambulimama'. By his association in the early years with his elder brother Thiru B.N. Reddy, he took keen interest in the film making. In the year 1949, he started the Vijaya Production (P) Ltd. and set to produce pictures. His Vijaya-Vauhini Studios is the biggest in Asia. His first picture was 'Shavukar' in Telugu. He has so far produced a number of films in Tamil, Telugu, Hindi and Canarese. 'Pathala Bairavi', 'Missiamma', 'Kalyanam Pannippar' 'Maya Bazaar', 'Chandraharam' ,'Enga Veettu Pillai' are some of his best films, in Tamil, which won for him the reputation as an Outstanding Film Producer. He is at present the President of South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce and a Member in the Board of Trustees of Shri Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam.



B. NAGI REDDY
(Outstanding Film Producer)

★



A. C. TIRILOGA CHANDAR
(Outstanding Film Director)

Thiru A. C. Tiriloga Chandar has evinced keen interest in the film art from his early age and served for some time as an Assistant to the famousProducer-Director Sri Padmanabhan. Later on, he started directing films and many of them have won for him recognition and admiration. Films such as ' Ramu ', 'Nanum Oru Penn ', have made him very popular and won the President's Award. His Film 'Iru Malargal' won the State Award. It is worth mentioning here that the picture 'Deiva Magan' directed by him was recommended for Oscar Award competition. He has learnt this art meticulously and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Film Director.

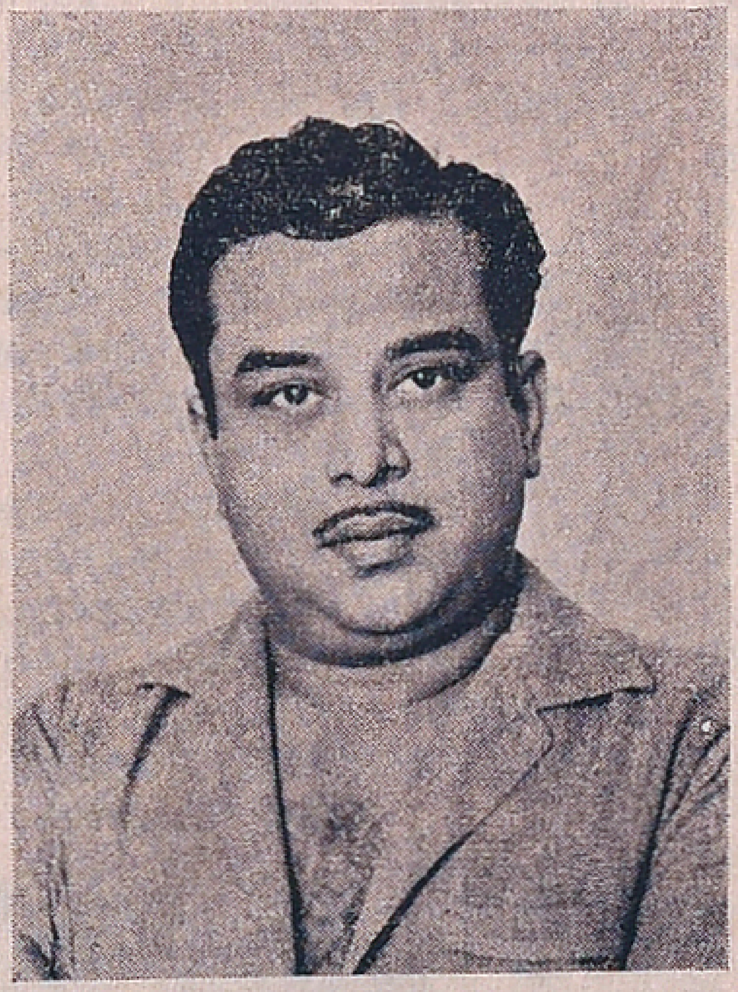
★

Tmt. K. R. Vijaya's very first film 'Karpagam' in which she has acted as Heroine, produced by the famous Producer Thiru K. S. Gopalakrishnan, was a great success and made her very popular in Tamilnadu. Now she has successfully completed more than 100 films within a very short span of time, and become a very popular actress. Many of her pictures were 'Box Office Hits' and earned for her a high reputation and admiration for her talents. She has been acting in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Hindi films and is acclaimed as an Outstanding Film Actress.

TMT. K. R. VIJAYA
(Outstanding Film Actress)

★

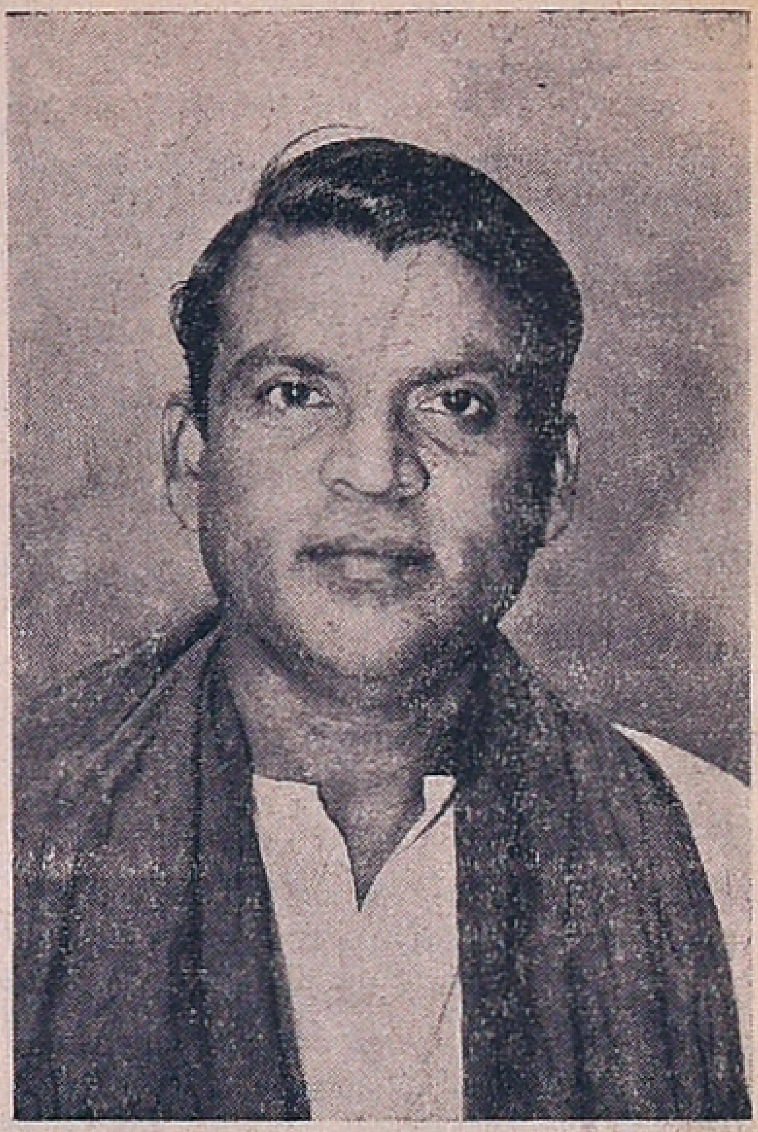
Thiru 'Major' Sundararajan was born in Madurai in 1935. In his early days he took part in several dramas in schools and colleges. Later on, he came to Madras and started acting In many Amateur dramatic troupes and became popular. Afterwards he made his entry into Films and so far successfully completed as many as 122 pictures and gained much popularity among film fans. The Picture 'Alayam' which had him as the hero won the President's Silver Medal. He has been adjudged as the Best Supporting Actor by the Films Division of the Government of Tamilnadu. His originality in portraying any character earned him name and fame as an Outstanding Film Actor.



'MAJOR' SUNDARARAJAN
(Outstanding Film Actor)

★

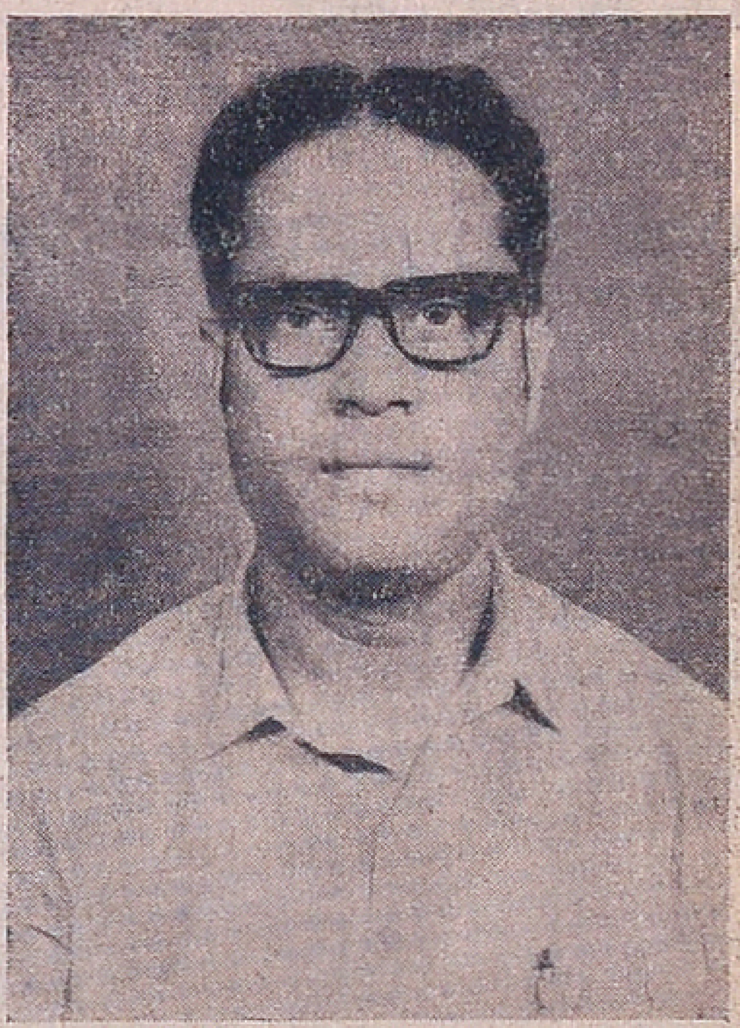
Thiru Suradha had his early training under the great Poet of Tamilnadu late Pavendar Bharathidhasan. He has started his career as a dialogue writer for the film 'Mangayarkkarasi'. Later on he has written lyrics as well as dialogue for many films like 'Amarakavi', 'Jenova', 'Puduvazhvu'. His songs 'Amudum Thenum Etherku', 'Aadi Adangum Vazhkayada' became very popular and won for him good reputation. So far, he has written songs for more than 50 films and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Film Lyricist.



'SURADHA'
(Outstanding Film Lyricist)

★

Thiru Arurdoss, son of Thiru S. A. Santhiyagu and Tmt. Arokiya Mary was born in 1931 at Pavithira manckam in Tanjore Dt.



ARURDOSS
(Outstanding Film Playwright)

The first picture for which he wrote dialogue was Devar's "Vazha Vaitha Deivam" which won for him good name and popularity. He continued his profession with credit and so far he has written dialogue for more than 44 films. Besides, he has written dialogue for many films which have been dubbed from other languages and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Film Playwright.

★

Thiru T. R. Pappa was born in 1922. He had his early training in violin from his father Thiru T. V. Radhakrishna Pillai and Thiru Kumbakonam Sivavadivelu Pillai. He first started his career as a Violinist in the films and became Music Director for the famous picture produced by the famous Producer-Director Thiru Joseph

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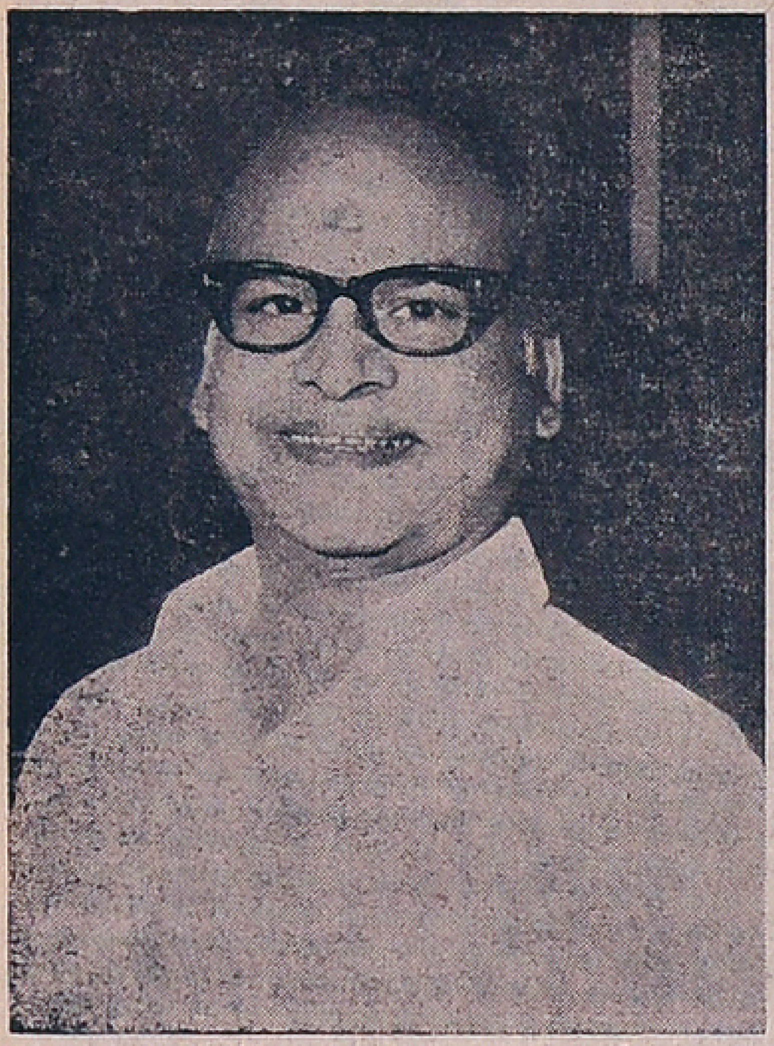
FREE INDIA, APRIL 1, 1973

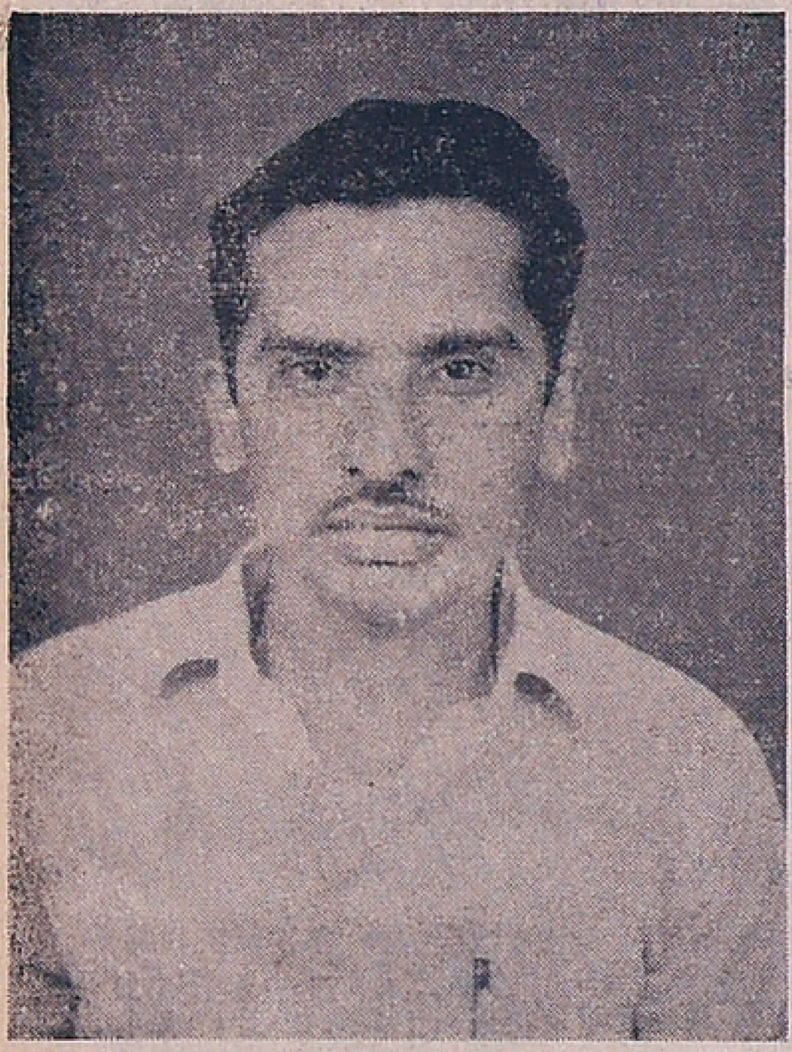
From page 7



T. R. PAPPA
(Outstanding Film Music Director)

Taliyath. So far, he has composed Music for more than 50 films and the pictures 'Anbu', 'Nallavan Vazhvan', 'Arunagirinathar', 'Iravum Pakalum', 'Marupiravi' are some of his most popular films. He has been in the field for a number of years and acclaimed as an Outstanding Film Music Director.

★

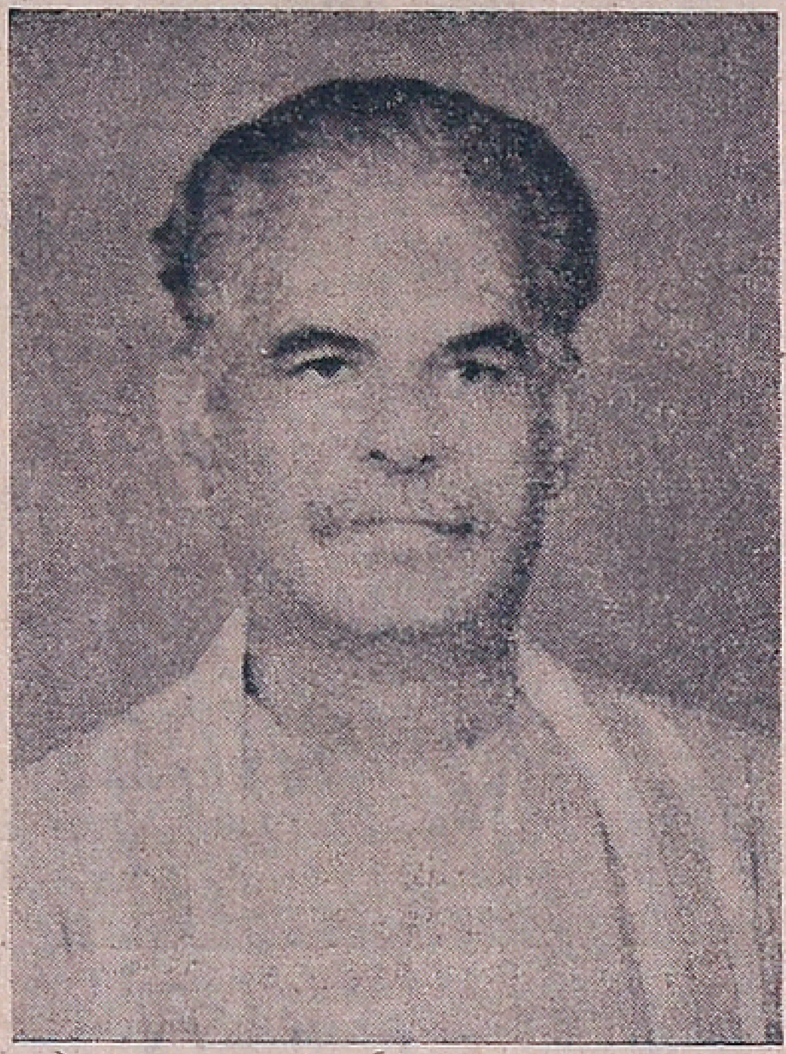


ERA. PALANISAMY
(Outstanding Playwright)

Thiru Era Palanisamy, son of Thiru Lingaiah and Tmt. Pethakkal was born in 1935 in Rasipuram, Salem District. He has started acting in dramas and composing songs from his early age and served, in Aiyappa Nataka Sabha, Sri Bala Murugan Boys Company. He has written many dramas like 'Karaikal Ammaiar', 'Soorapadman', 'Sisupalan', etc. which became famous and popular. He has also written dialogue to some films. By his powerful and attractive writings he has established a prominent place in the Dramatic field, as an Outstanding Playwright.

★

Thiru V. S. Veeranatha Konar, son of Thiru Vellaichami Konar, and Tmt Vellachi Ammal, was born in 1906 in Madurai. He started writing dialogues and songs for dramas even in his school days. He has written the famous songs 'Karunamoorthi Gandhi Mahatma', 'Mahan



V. S. VEERANATHA KONAR
(Outstanding Drama Lyricist)

Gandhi Mahan' in the film 'Nam Iruvar' which are very popular even today. He has also written many famous plays in Tamil such as 'Sri Valli Thirumanam', 'Kovalan', 'Harischandra' 'Ramayanam', 'Veera Pandiya Kattabomman' and 'Viswanatha Nayakar' etc. He has been conferred with the titles 'Vidwat Bahadur' and 'Nataka Kalai Asiriyar'. He has been writing songs for dramas for a number of years and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Drama Lyricist.

★

Thiru K. R. Ramsingh, son of Thiru Roopchandralal and Tmt. Radhabai was born in 1915 at Nagercoil. He started acting first in Rama Bala Vinoda Nataka Sabha of Thiru Vairam Arunachalam Chettiar. He has been acclaimed as the 'Chandramohan' of South for his brilliant acting in portraying a Character with one leg in the drama 'Puyalu-

THIRU K. R. RAMSINGH
(Outstanding Drama Actor)

kkupin''. In appreciation of his acting talents he has been conferred with the title 'Nadiga Singam' and 'Rasputin Ramsingh' by Kavimani Desika Vinayagam Pillai and late Sri A. S. P. Iyer respectively. He has served the dramatic field as a versatile actor for many years and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Drama Actor.

SELVI M. BHANUMATHI
(Outstanding Drama Actress)

Selvi M. Bhanumathi evinced keen interest in Bharathanatyam from her childhood and started learning this art under Natya Kala Kesari, Kalaimamani, Padmashri, Thiru V. B. Ramaiah Pillai. In 1971 she was conferred with the title 'Bharata Kalai Arasi' in Tirunelveli. Afterwards she took to drama acting as her profession and joined the famous Sivaji Nataka Manram of Thiru Sivaji Ganesan. So far, she has acted in more than 500 dramas and also acted in films too and has earned name and fame as an Outstanding Drama Actress.

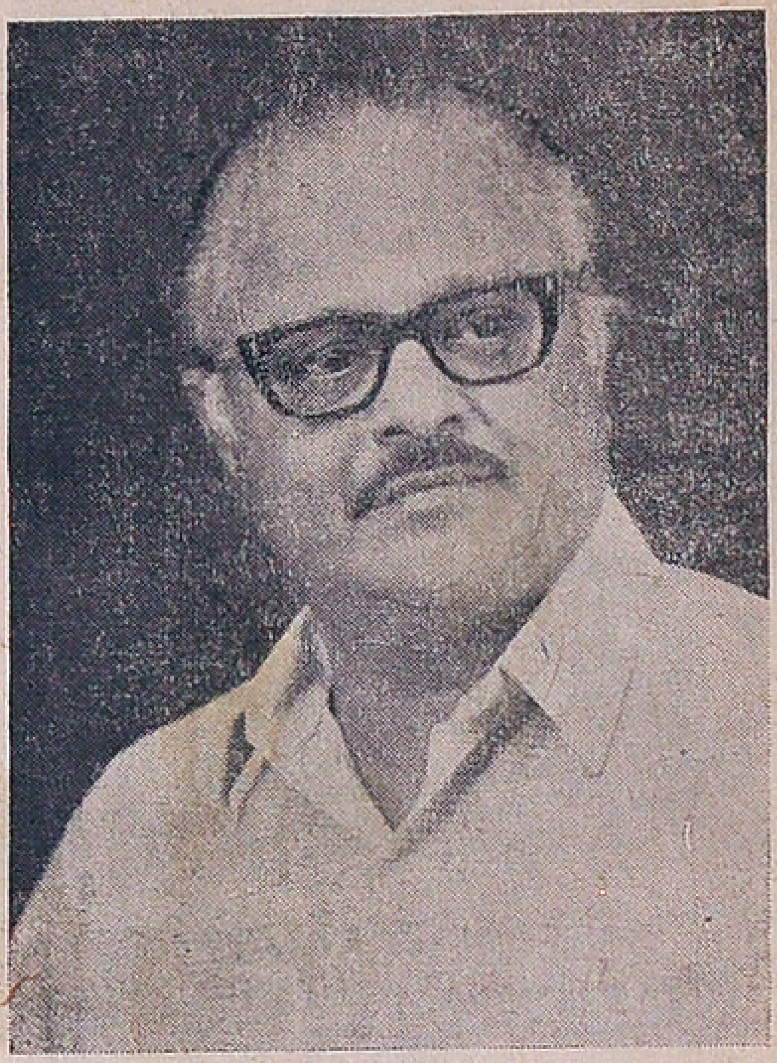
★

THIRU S. A. KANNAN
(Outstanding Drama Producer)

Thiru S. A. Kannan, son of Thiru S. Appaswami Ayyangar and Tmt. Pattammal, was born in Saliyamangalam in 1929. In his early days he joined the Sakthi Nataka Sabha. In 1951, he started the drama troupe 'Sivaji Nataka Manram', and produced many popular dramas like, 'Veera Pandiya Kattabommon', 'Thenkudu', 'Vietnam Veedu', 'Thanga Padakkam', etc. and earned reputation, as an Outstanding Drama Producer.

★

Thiru T. S. Seshadri, son of Thiru Ramaswami Iyengar and Tmt. Chellammal had his early training in acting from his paternal uncle Thiru T.S. Gopalaswami Iyengar and acted in

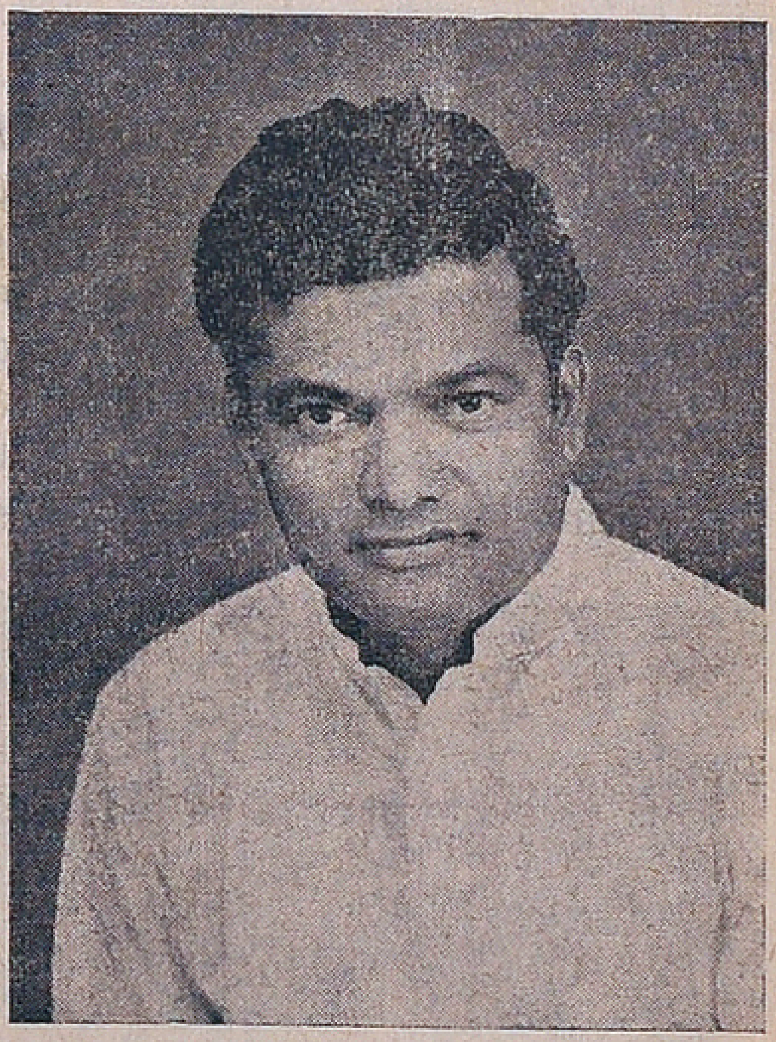


T. S. SESHADRI
(Outstanding Non-professional Drama Actor)

many dramas. He acted in the Dramas of famous playwrights like Pammal Sambanda Mudaliar, V. C. Gopalarathnam, S. D. Sundaram and B. S. Ramaiah, and earned reputation. In 1949 he formed a dramatic troupe and produced and enacted many dramas like 'Sathiya Sodanai', 'Gopuram', 'Deivam', 'Aradhanai', etc. and became very popular. He has been conferred with the title 'Nataka Kala Rathna' in 1954. He has been serving the Drama field for the past 30 years and earned great name and fame from the public as an Outstanding amateur Drama Actor.

★

Thiru C. Thangaiah had his training in this art under the late S. A. Ramaswami Kavirayar. He started performing Kathakalakshepam at his very young age. He became very popular through his numerous Villupattu concerts



C. THANGAIAH
(Outstanding Villupattu Artiste)

over AIR for a number of years. He has also performed Villupattu in the Second International Tamil Conference held in Madras and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Villupattu Artiste.

(Contd. on page 11)

Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

TAXES IN THE USSR...

I KNOW this is the budget season in India and the Indian Parliament and State legislatures will be discussing the possible revenues and the expected expenditure for the coming year. At this time, I think, Indian readers may be interested to know what the tax structure in the Soviet Union is. I receive several letters from my Indian friends asking for details about taxation in the Soviet Union. I would like to give here one or two basic facts about it.

First of all, no one can complain that the Soviet citizen is hard hit by personal taxation. It provides less than a tenth of the budget revenue. In last year's budget, it formed only 15,000 million roubles out of a total of nearly 1,74,000 million. The State policy is: fewer and smaller taxes—a contribution to the rapid rise in living standards.

The Soviet Union is a socialist country and its main revenue comes from the profits of socialist enterprises. The planned socialist economy promotes rapid growth of production and profits, and these profits provide the bulk of the budget revenues. It is, however, not possible to abolish direct taxation completely. But the list of taxes that remain is very short—income tax, the "bachelor and small family" tax, agricultural tax, land tax and vehicle taxes.

Of these, the most important is income tax, paid by all with an "independent" source of income. Country people pay no income tax—only an agricultural tax on what they make by selling produce grown on their own plots.

Also exempt are people with low incomes. The tax-free level has been raised four times since the war, as has the level of incomes that qualify for low income relief. Above that, tax is levelled on a sliding scale—8.5 roubles on the first 100, 13 roubles on the second and so on.

Generally the tax is deducted at sources but artists and writers make an annual return of their incomes. If your income is derived from more than one source, you pay separately on each. Tax at a higher rate is charged to other professional people on fees etc they receive outside their regular salaries.

Collective farmers pay no income tax on their earnings from the farm.

* * *

A PLAN FOR INDO-SOVIET CULTURAL COOPERATION FOR 1973...

We, Soviet people, will continue to enjoy the wonderful arts of India and meet eminent personalities from the various branches of culture of that country in 1973 also.

We will also be sending some of our best artistes and other cultural workers to India to give an idea of our socialist culture to the Indian people.

An agreement to this effect was recently signed by the representatives of the two countries.

The Friendship House, Moscow, was the scene of the pleasant function on the 21st instant, when the plan for cultural cooperation between the Union of Soviet Cultural Societies (USCS) and Indo-Soviet Cultural Society (ISCUS) for 1973 was signed Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and Vice-President of the ISCUS and Madame Nina Popova, Chairman of the USCS Presidium signed the plan which provides for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, in particular for the exchange of delegations, tourists, teachers, visits by public figures, scientists, cultural and art workers, exchange of literature, photo exhibitions and other information materials.

"The main feature of the plan for 1973 is," said Madam Nina Popova, 'that all the functions organised by the two societies will be aimed at familiarising the public opinion and the peoples of India and the USSR with the significance of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friend ship and Cooperation."

"Friendship between the two countries has become a common possession of broad masses of their peoples," she added.

Mr. Yadav, in his reply stressed that the relations between the governments and peoples of India and the USSR serve as a good example for all countries of the world.

He also pointed out that the two countries have a common approach to international problems and are jointly solving them. "Everybody realises nowadays how great a contribution is made by India and the Soviet Union to the cause of strengthening world peace," he said.

* * *

PEKING'S TENTACLES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA...

A new book by the noted Soviet economist Mr. Mikhail Andreyev gives some shocking details about how Peking indirectly exploits the countries of South-East Asia through the Chinese Bourgeoisie living in these countries.

The book entitled "Foreign Chinese Bourgeoisie – Peking's Tool In South-East Asia" says that Peking systematically pumps currency out of these countries through the Chinese bourgeoisie living there. Among the sources of the currency inflow are money orders to relatives residing in the People's Republic of China. China receives annually upto 130 million dollars from the developing countries of Asia through this source alone

As a result of the outflow of Chinese capital, these countries lost over 3500 million dollars in 1950-1970.

Thailand accounts for over a third, Malaysia and Singapore for about 30 per cent and Philipines for 17 per cent of the total volume of money orders coming into the PRC.

Other forms of exploitation of the local peoples of Asian countries resorted to by the Chinese are encouragement of smuggling, active participation in illegal gold and foreign currency operations in the black market, secret deals with foreign monopolies and disregard for official regulations of economic activities. These malpractices of Chinese bourgeoisie weaken the stability of national currencies, infringe money circulation and undermine the customs and monetary sovereignty of the developing countries of Asia.

These activities obviously expose the hallowness of Peking's claim of championing the cause of developing countries.

* * *

PHENOMENAL PROGRESS OF A SMALL NATIONALITY...

I'd like you to meet Antonina Kile—teacher, MP, chairman of one of the committees of the local authority, member of the Soviet Women's Committee, secretary of the Khabarovsk district committee of the Communist Party...

Slim, striking-looking obviously not Russian. No, Antonina Kile is a Nanai, one of the Soviet Union's many small nationalities. There are about 8,000 Nanais, living along the banks of the Amur. Nanai means "Children of the Earth," and from time immemorial they were nomads, making a precarious living from hunting and fishing. In Tsarist times they lived in rawhide tents round a smoky fire which gave a little warmth in the bitter winters. They were on the verge of extinction.

The revolution changed all that. The Young Soviet state sent teachers, doctors, nurses; built fishing villages, set up fur farms; started a timber industry; trained the Nanai for trades and professions. Today they occupy all walks of life. Grigory Hodjer is a best-selling novelist, Andrei Beldy an artist of distinction,

(Contd. on page 12)

Antonina Kile with her wards.

from page 3

V.V.S. Aiyar

Rajagopalachari said that no definite agreement was taken in writing.

First Amendment

M. G. Natesa Chettiar of Dharmapuri moved an amendment that the words "This Committee resolves to recover" be substituted for "This Committee regrets having paid." Surendranath Arya seconded the amendment and said Aiyar had emphatically declared that all boys of whatever caste would interdine in the Gurukula, and it was fair that the breach of this promise should lead to a return of the grant.

Second Amendment

M. K. Acharya moved the following amendment: "In view of the fact that no definite statement was in due time obtained from the originators and conductors of the Shermadevi Gurukulam as to the objects, methods and lines of working and in view of the further fact that those objects, methods and lines of working have now given room to trouble and communal ill-feeling, this Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee regrets having paid a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Tamil Gurukulam".

In moving his amendment M. K. Acharya said the grant was made mainly for promoting national education and not for inter-dining. If as Ramaswami Naicker said K. S. Subramaniam had signed the cheque, there was ample time for Naicker to have matters rectified and get a written undertaking.

Ganesa Aiyar of Semmangudi seconded the amendment. He said that Congress work has been greatly impeded by this controversy.

Muhammad Usman of Namakkal, in opposing the main resolution, observed that so long as no written undertaking had been obtained as to the manner in which the Gurukulam should be conducted, when the grant was made, there was no use labouring the point. The country had already suffered owing to their neglect of the Congress programme. The grant had been made and national work was proceeding. They could not overlook the good work turned out and proceed with this campaign any longer. It was unfortunate that the decision of Mahatmaji had not been accepted by both parties.

Abdul Hameed Khan also opposed the main resolution.

Third Amendment

C. Rajagopalachari then moved an amendment which said: 1. "The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee deprecates public interference in the details of internal management of institutions like the Shermadevi Guruklam and is of opinion that those in charge of such institutions should be left free to tackle prevailing prejudices and practices interfering with national unity and progress, according to their own judgment with reference to the difficulties and circumstances of each case. 2. In view, however, of the agitation started, the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee advises the authorities of the Shermadevi Gurukulam that all pupils in the Gurukulam should dine together without distinction."

C. R. in moving his amendment said it was difficult to start an institution of the kind now working in Shermadevi, and urged them to leave the internal management entirely to those who were running it. V.V.S. Aiyar, no doubt, would be perfectly willing to overcome trifling difficulties. The question of inter-dining was bound to be solved in the long run, but there was no use hastening the reform while the practice did not obtain in the country. Such separate dining was observed in hostels in schools and colleges, in temples and choultries, both private and Government-owned. So long as the distinction prevailed throughout the country, there was no use complaining about a single institution.

C. R. also read out the resolution of the Belgaum Congress on National Education and said the Gurukulam satisfied all the needs. He urged that the Acharya of the institution should be left free to work out the ideals enunciated. Aiyar had rendered immense sacrifices and given his life to the Gurukulam. They must show confidence in him and give him an opportunity to conduct the Gurukulam properly.

At this stage, M. K. Acharya asked if C. R.'s amendment was in order and if it had any bearing on the original resolution. He contended compulsory inter-dining should not be discussed in any Congress organisation.

The President ruled the amendment was in order, M.K. Acharya thereupon, walked out of the meeting. Later he resigned his place in the Committee.

Amendment Seconded

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, in seconding C.R.'s amendment, said that he claimed intimate friendship with V.V.S. Aiyar more than anyone else. Inter-dining was not necessary for the progress of any country, and the difficulties now complained of should not be made the basis for communal jealousy. So far as he was concerned, he had no distinction. He attempted a few years ago to go to *parai-cheris* and explain to the people ideas of sanitation, but the Adi-Dravidas considered his entry as a visitation upon them, broke their pots and tried to run away. They would be no nearer the solution if today Brahmins inter-dined with Non-Brahmins. Would the latter eat with the Panchamas?, he asked.

V.V.S. Aiyar might have committed himself to certain principles, with the donors, Dr. Rajan said, but so far as the Congress Committee was concerned, they could not insist on inter-dining. No undertaking was to his knowledge ever given to the Committee and no promise of any kind was demanded. There was inter-dining for the first three or four months, after the starting of the school and then owing to some inconvenience Aiyar had to give exemptions to two Brahmin students, since he had to respect the scruples of their parents. What was the relation between the Gurukula and the Congress Committee? The grant of Rs. 5,000 alone formed the link. What did they do with regard to the grant of three lakhs of rupees made to various individuals for Khaddar work? Was any attempt made to recover any amount and did anyone find out if the monies were utilised for the purpose for which the grant was made? Everyone knew Aiyar had spent every pie for the Gurukula and was maintaining the institution.

Another Amendment

S. Ramanathan then moved another, amendment, which said: "This Committee is of the opinion that gradations of merit based on birth should not be observed in Indian social life and recommends this principle to be practised in all organisations partaking in the National movement. This Committee appoints the following gentlemen to help in the practice of this principle at the Shermadevi Gurukula: Messrs V. Thiagaraya Chettiar of Devakottah; S. Ramanathan of Mayavaram, and E. V. Ramaswami Naicker of Erode."

Easwaran of Erode seconded the amendment and Kandaswami Pillai of Salem supported it.

Yet another Amendment was moved by Advocate Thangaperumal Pillai of Erode.

Tiru. Vi. Ka.

Speaking in support of the Working Committee's original resolution, Tiru. Vi. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar mentioned the very intimate terms in which he and Aiyar were moving until that day, and regretted that Aiyar should openly refer to "Navashakti" in his resignation as having offended him. He and Aiyar conceived the idea of a Tamil Gurukula not for a day or a month, but constantly. Even now he and Aiyar were friends and Aiyar had written to him privately asking for a scheme of Tamil Studies. If only Aiyar had accepted the award of Mahatma Gandhi, he said the controversy would never have assumed serious proportions.

This, we might presume, related to the return of the monies of such those donors who were now demurring. But since Aiyar had to money to return having invested every pie in the Gurukula, he could not accept this suggestion.

Vayi. Su. Shanmugam Chettiar

Vayi. Su. Shanmugam Chettiar a non-Member of the TNCC, who was permitted by the President to speak on the question, said that he was one of those who took great interest in the conduct of the Tamil Gurukula and gave Rs. 3,000. He explained the circumstances under which the donation was given and said he thought under Aiyar's guidance there would be no difference in the treatment of Non-Brahmins. He had even gone to Shermadevi to patch up the differences but had not been successful. If the Congress principle with regard to untouchability and unseeability were to be respected, he would request the Committee members to pass the resolution sponsored by the Working Committee.

It might be recalled that Vayi. Su.'s Rs. 3,000 came in handy at the time of the purchase of the land for the Gurukulam campus.

E. V. R. Naicker

E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, in supporting the Amendment moved by S. Ramanathan, said they should not only support Dr. Naidu in this matter with all the emphasis they could command, but go ahead and express their absolute confidence in him. It was not merely the question of inter-dining; the status of superiority of one caste and the inferiority of another must vanish. It would not do if the distinction between Brahmin and Non-Brahmin was removed: they must think the Panchama also was their equal. If the country was not ripe for accepting this state of things, it was their duty to create public opinion in favour of such a change.

Voting

The Committee sat till late in the night to complete its work.

The Working Committee's main resolution and all the other amendments, except that of S. Ramanathan, were lost. The approved Amendment carried by 19 to 7 votes, the others remaining neutral, was the one that deplored discrimination by birth, recommended the adoption of this principle in all organisations partaking in the National movement, and appointed a Committee of Three (V. Thiagaraja Chettiar, S. Ramanathan and E. V. Ramaswami Naicker) "to help in the practice of this principle in the Shermadevi Gurukulam."

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee ended its marathon seven-hour meeting at 9 p.m. after the President's closing remarks in which he said he had no intention of receiving the money back; all he wanted was equality of treatment in the Gurukula. He also said the Gurukula should be in a central place like Madurai or Tiruchi and added he could raise a fund of a lakh of rupees for the purpose. He criticised Aiyar for resigning his headship of the Gurukula and said the election of T. R. Mahadeva Aiyar showed there could be no easy solution of the problem.

* * *

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE COMMITTEE

Following the meeting of the TNCC, four Members—C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, K. Santanam and Dr. T. V.

(Contd. on page 12)

From page 5

Work Of Sangita Nataka Sangam...

ditional dramas rendered by accredited dramatic troupes. Sangam has tape-recorded the musical renderings by Outstanding Vidwans like Thiru Chittoor Subramania Pillai, Thiru Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar, Thiru M M. Dhandapani Desigar, Madurai Mani Iyer, Semmangudi, Maharajapuram Nadeswaram Music of Thiru Chembanarkoil Dakshinamoorthi Pillai, Tiruvavaduthurai T. N. Rajarathinam Pillai, Flute Music of Thiru Mahalingam, Gottuvadyam Music of Thiru Budalur Krishnamoorthi Sastri, Jalatharangam of Madurai Thiru Srinivasa Iyengar and Harikatha of Thiru Annaswami Bhagavathar. Besides these, the Sangam has also tape-recorded the traditional dramas 'Panchali Sabatham' and 'Raja Raja Cholan'.

AID TO PUBLICATIONS

The Sangam gives matching grants for the publication of best book on arts. In the field of music and dance, 'Koothanool' by Sathanar, 'Pallavi Swara Kalpavalli', Three Volumes of Sri Muthiah Bhagavathar, his Tamil Kirthanas, 'Nandanar Charithra Kirtanas' of Gopalakrishna Bharathi, Kirtanas of Papanasam Sivan, 'Kavadi Chindu' by Annamalai Reddiar, 'Isai Thamizh aam lai' of Thiru Dandapani Desigar, 'Isai Mani Manjari' of Thiru Periaswami Thooran—in the fiel of Drama; Collection of plays of Perarignar Anna, Dramas of Sankaradass Swamigal, Plays of Thiru Narana Doraikkannnan, Thiru Ku. Sa. Krishnamurthi, Thiru B. S. Ramaiah—more than fifty art publications like these have been brought out through the grants given by the Sangam.

With a view to enable Western Musicians to easily understand and render our music, the Sangam has programmed to publish a few songs in English Staff Notations with the Preface in English, published by Chinnaswami Mudaliar in the year 1893.

The Sangam has also taken up a Scheme for publishing a "Who is Who" of eminent artistes who have added lustre to fine arts in the 19th and 20th Centuries by their outstanding contributions.

The Sangam arranges periodically for the demonstrstions and lectures on rare aspects of fine arts by accredited experts.

MEMORIAL FESTIVALS

Grants are given for celebration of festivals in memory of famous composers in music and savants of music, dance and drama.

ART FESTIVALS AND SEMINARS

The Sangam also conducts several festivals of art and seminars in order to promote fine arts.

RAILWAY CONCESSION FOR ARTISTES

The Sangam issues certificates to professional artistes and troupes recommending them for concessional railway travel to stage public performances. About 500 art troupes and 5000 artistes are benefitted every year by these concessions. At present concessional railways travel is permitted only for distances beyond two hundred miles. It will be of greater help to the artistes if it is changed as hundred miles. Free Railways Passes may be issued at least to the Award Winner Artistes for their travel throughout India for giving their performances. This will prove a lasting and useful concession to them.

RECOMMENDATION FOR AID TO INDIGENT ARTISTES

Ever since 1961, the Sangam recommmends to the Government the cases of deserving aged artistes (who had rendered service to their arts and who are presently suffering under indigent circumstances) for financial aid, jointly extended by the Government of India and the State Government. About 500 artistes have so far received financial assistance from the Government under this scheme.

VISITS OF CULTURAL DELEGATIONS

The Sangam receives, on behalf the State Government, the Cultural Delegations from foreign countries under Cultural Exchange Programme. Their Excellenceies the Governors and the Hon'ble Ministers have graced the performances of these troupes, with their esteemed presence. These performances give the public of Tamilnadu a glimpse of the artistic heights attained by the foreign countries. Our State also gets an opportunity to acquaint the visiting artistes with the rich Traditional Arts of Tamilnadu. The visits of these Cultural Delegations help to promote greater international understanding and goodwill and to strengthen international friendship.

The Great Arts of Tamilnadu should spread throughout the World and gain goodwill. We request that the expenses involved may not be considered from strict financial point of view but as an investment to gain cultural goodwill and friendly human relationship.

Our fine arts of music and dance which are the foundations of our Civilization have won World-wide acclaim Similarly opportunities are abundantly available for our Dramatic Art and Film Art also to win world-wide fame and reputation. The Art-World very much expects suitable help and encouragement for the purpose.

In commemmoration of the Centenary of Pammal Sambanda Mudaliar, the Sangam has programmed to conduct a Drama Festival and Seminar. The Sangam has also arranged to confer Special Honour on the distinguished artistes who had portrayed successfully in his story "Manohara" both on the Stage and in the Film.

AN APPEAL

A few suggestions for the further progress of our fine arts in future:

1. Training in Music may be introduced at least for one period a day in the primary schools and high schools About 300 fully qualified teachers are readily available for this purpose.
2. The Music Art may be introduced as a Special Subject at Post-Graduate level at least in a few colleges.
3. The Music Courses now available at the University may be activised to become more popular, as it will thereby provide greater incentive for Research-Scholars who come here from several foreign Universities.
4. Separate Research Studies for dance, drama and folk-arts in our Universities on the lines of the Music Research-are an indispensable necessity of the present times.
5. Arrangements may be made to broadcast daily in our temples the priceless musical treasures of eminent Vidwans like Tiruvavaduthurai Rajarathinam Pillai, who have won world-wide acclaim.
6. Full Railway Travel Concessions may be extended to Sangam's 'Kalaimamani' Award Winners, throughout India for their travel in connection with their performances, at the invitation of music-lovers.
7. The Government of India had been implementing till 1969, the Scheme for Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes which helped to promote National Integration. Thanks to this Scheme, the cultural relations and emotional integrations between the different States of India were considerably strengthened. But in 1969, the Government of India suddenly suspended this Scheme. We may recommend to the Government of India to revive this very useful Scheme.
8. The Government of India have sent cultural troupes from Tamilnadu to foreign countries on many occasions, through the Cultural Ministry. It will be useful to implement a scheme by which Tamilnadu can send directly its Cultural Troupes for such visits. Particularly, suitable Cultural Troupes from Tamilnadu may be deputed to visit often the foreign countries with a predominent population of Tamil-speaking people like East Asia Africa, Malaya, Burma, Ceylon, Fiji, Mauritius, and South Africa, and the scope of this Scheme may be enhanced accordingly.
9. A suitable theatre may be established with minimum expense at every District Headquarters. If these Theatres are uniformly constructed, it will be helpful to the artistes to stage their dramas.
10. Even though many may desire to get trained well in fine arts, their training stops in the middle due to lack of financial resources. Facilities may be provided to such students to learn fine arts even at their schools and colleges.
11. In order to enable aged artistes to live in peace and engage themselves in research, a House of Veterans may be established as has been done in foreign countries.
12. Immediate steps may have to be taken to revive the

(Contd. on page 12)

From page 8

Award Winning Artistes 72-73....

V. RAJU THAMBIRAN
(Outstanding Therukkoothu Artiste)

Thiru Raju Thambiran, son of Thiru Vijaya Thambiran and Tmt. Nagammal was born in 1900 in Purisai Village in North Arcot Dt. He learnt this art from his paternal uncle Raghava Thambiran and his father Vijaya Thambiran. He has been performing this art for nearly 60 years, depicting scenes from the great Epics Ramayana and Mahabharatha. Through his portrayal of Mythological characters in folk plays like 'Arjuna Thapas' he attracted good audience, attained popularity and became famous as an Outstanding Therukkoothu Artiste.

From page 11

folk-arts and to give them a new fillip to them.

13. Financial assistance may be provided for the manufacture of musical instruments, from out of temple funds.

14. The remuneration to all artistes should be increased considerably.

15. It is better to continue the Scheme of pension to the aged artistes.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Government had indicated that larger funds may be provided under the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of fine arts and have asked for necessary scheme for the purpose. We have indicated our suggestions for such cultural development.

May the fine arts of Tamilnadu flower and flourish under the Fifth Five Year Plan! May the fame of our Fine Arts gain World Acclaim!

Our Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Government have succeeded in the great task of reviving the "Poompukar" City, the Capital of the Chola Kingdom, that shone as a Diamond Crown in the Golden Pages of History. We appeal to them to provide all further encouragement to our Basic Arts also similarly.

Our fine arts are the legacy of our cultural heritage. Sangam is rendering its dedicated service for the development of these fine arts for the past 17 years and we shall continue to do so in the coming years. On behalf of the Sangam we offer our grateful thanks to the Government of Tamilnadu for their financial assistance and to the Gove nment of India for their valuable co-operation. Our thanks are also due to other Cultural Akademis, Artistes, Art Institutions, Art-lovers and to the Press and all others for their valuable co-operation.

From page 9

Innokenty Onenko a composer. Antonina Kile, as I have said, has many strings to her bow, and that isn't all: she can cast a fishing net or row a Nanai 'Omorochka' (birchbark canoe) with the best.

One of the first generation of Nanai schoolchildren, she went to secondary school, to college at Khabarovsk and to a Moscow teachers' training college. She returned to teach in the school in Naikhin, her native village, and later became headmistress of the largest school in the district. Her husband, Grigory, a construction engineer, belongs to another small nationality, the Navkhi. They have two children —a daughter reading geography at Vladivostok University, and a son at secondary school. They freely use three languages— Nanai, Nivkh and Russian!

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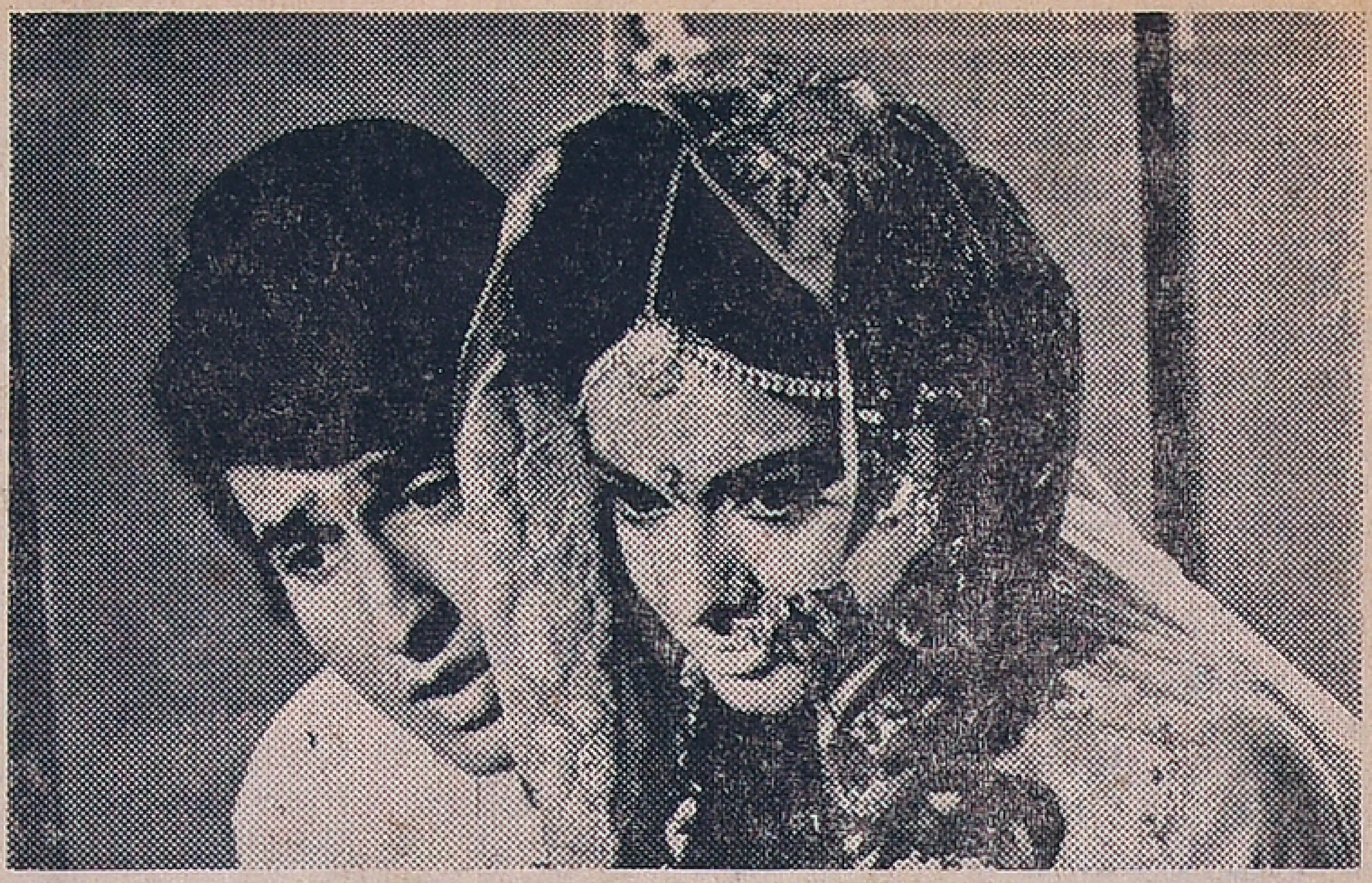
V. V. S. Aiyar

Swaminatha Sastri of Tiruchi—resigned from the Committee. C. Rajagopalachari in an interview to "The Hindu" said he had resigned his membership of the Provincial Congress Committee since he felt he "should disassociate himself from the policy and methods pursued by the President, Dr P. Varadarajulu Naidu." He referred to Dr. Naidu's "irritating and provocative methods which rouse communal bitterness and violence" and said Dr. Naidu entirely ignored the fact that "those who want to do away with caste distinctions are a small minority in all castes yet". Rajagopalachari said he was of the opinion that there should be no such superstition as pollution of food by sight and that the students of the Gurukulam should dine as one family. But this should be left to the good sense of those responsible for the institution. We should trust those whom we have expressly or implicitly placed in charge. V. V. S. Aiyar had by no means forfeited their confidence. Details of internal management of such institutions could not suffer external interference.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, in a Press statement, said, that not much appreciable work had been done in the Madras Province since the Belgaum Congress of December 1924. "While every Congressman should deplore this inertia that has overtaken the workers," he said, "every sincere well-wisher of the Province cannot but grieve over the storm and dust that has been raised by Mr. Varadarajulu Naidu and his compatriots over the question of a common mess in the Shermadevi Gurukula... How far the public are interested in this question it is difficult to judge. But the communal ill-feeling and distrust which have been roused by those responsible is beyond question ..I am not one of those enamoured of eating together for eating's sake, though I have eaten all kinds of food with all kinds of human beings. Nor am I a supporter of Mr. V. V. S. Aiyar in the mess arrangement which he is reported to have adopted in the Gurukulam. I should certainly refuse to send my child to such a Gurukulam. I do not support the confusing statements made by Mr. V. V. S. Aiyar ever since the Gurukula controversy. But I think that this confusion of Mr. Aiyar's attitude is due to his efforts at arriving at a compromise acceptable to all communities on the question of unseeability in regard to eating. At the same time, the policy of the donors has also not been steady. From demanding a common mess, they have gone in to interfere with the management of the Gurukulam and of demnding the donations back if their wishes were not acceded to. As one of the substantial donors to the Gurukulam, I cannot accept the decisions of a group of donors, however powerful they might be, when their decisions have been arrived at by deliberately excluding a class of people who have contributed their small share for the funds of the Gurukulam......I refuse to partake in this affair for various reasons. I do not think Mr. V. V. S. Aiyar's action is entirely justifiable and I do not agree with the methods adopted by Messrs. Naidu and Naicker to remedy the defect. A big mountain has been made of a mole-hill .....Therefore it is with deep pain that I decided to dissociate myself with the activities of a body of workers with whom it was my good fortune to work and suffer together equally during the momentous years of Satyagraha and Non-Co-operation. If Brahmins were to do Congress work, they can do it quietly and silently. The spinning wheel knows no caste and will not quarrel over inter-dining. Mahatma Gandhi has shown the way and his spinning wheel will decide the fate of the country.... It is with this view I have given up the connection I have now with the Tamil Nadu Khaddar Board and the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee."

(Next week: Aiyar's Death in a Waterfall,)



Rehana Sultan and Kiran Kumar in 'Savera'

"SAVERA"

Rehana Sultan scores over all others in Rajguru Film Makers' "Savera" which has a revolutionary story by S. Kumar. Though it has a good theme the movie moves at snail's pace. It could have been made into a gripping film with a little more care to the screenplay and direction.

Sagar Sarhadi has written the dialogues which is sharp, crisp and easy to understand.

Saroj (Rehana Sultan a middle class family girl succumbs to the temptation of her rich employer, Jatin (Sajid) Jatin dies in a car accident leaving Saroj expecting his child.

Amar (Kiran Kumar), a good friend of Jatin, offers to marry Saroj. Amar who was generous to marry Saroj could not accept the expected baby. Complications set in when it comes to be known that Amar cannot father a child. Rest of the film shows how the complications are solved.

V. Subba Rao has handled the camera for this picture directed by V. K. Sharma.

R D Burman has scored the musical notes of this film released through Kerala Film Distributors at Madras.—R

"Nimcar" Award For VGP

A number of physically handicapped persons are in the employ of V. G. Panneerdas & Co., the renowned hire purchase firm.

In recognition of thei interest in the cause of the rehabilitation of the handicapped, V G.P.Bros. have been honoured with 'Nimcar' Award at a function held at the Madras Medical College on Mar. 18. Mr. K.Rajaram, Minister for Tourism, Tamilnadu, presented the award. Mr. S. Madhavan, Minister for Industries, presided

Steel Welded By Light

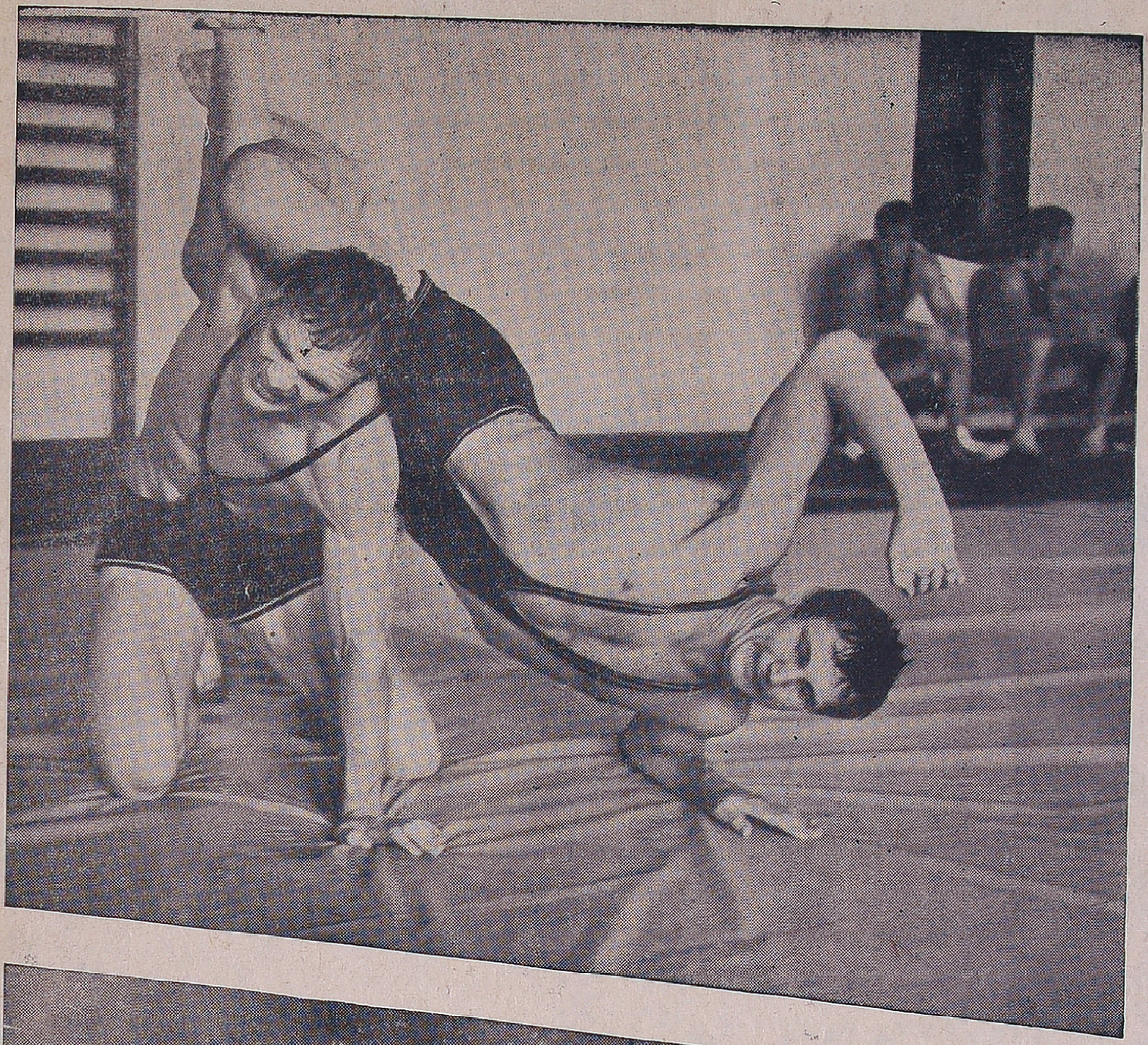
MOSCOW: Soviet scientists have designed a unique installation for "optical" steel welding. The basic components of this system are; a reflector, a xenon lamp and a lens The installation is fitted out with smooth control of welding characteristics: unlike laser welding, it makes it possible to obtain continuous weld and is highly efficient.

Welding at a distance may take place in the medium of any inert gases and in the vacuum. By directing the beam inside the outfit one can weld its parts without dismantling them. This installation also makes it possible to weld glass, ceramics and plastics.

From page 1

between different plots of land, it would not be difficult to devise a formula for using it to introduce any degree of progression one desires into the taxation of agriculture. In essence all that one would need to do is to link the rate of tax applicable in the future with the total amount of land revenue now payable by a holder.

—To be Continued



Alexandr Medved (right) Thrice winner of the olympic title in free-style wrestling during training.

from Second Cover

ently for the USSR basket-ball squad in Munich, helping it to capture the laurels.

The CASC footballers have won the national championship six times. A number of them are in the national team.

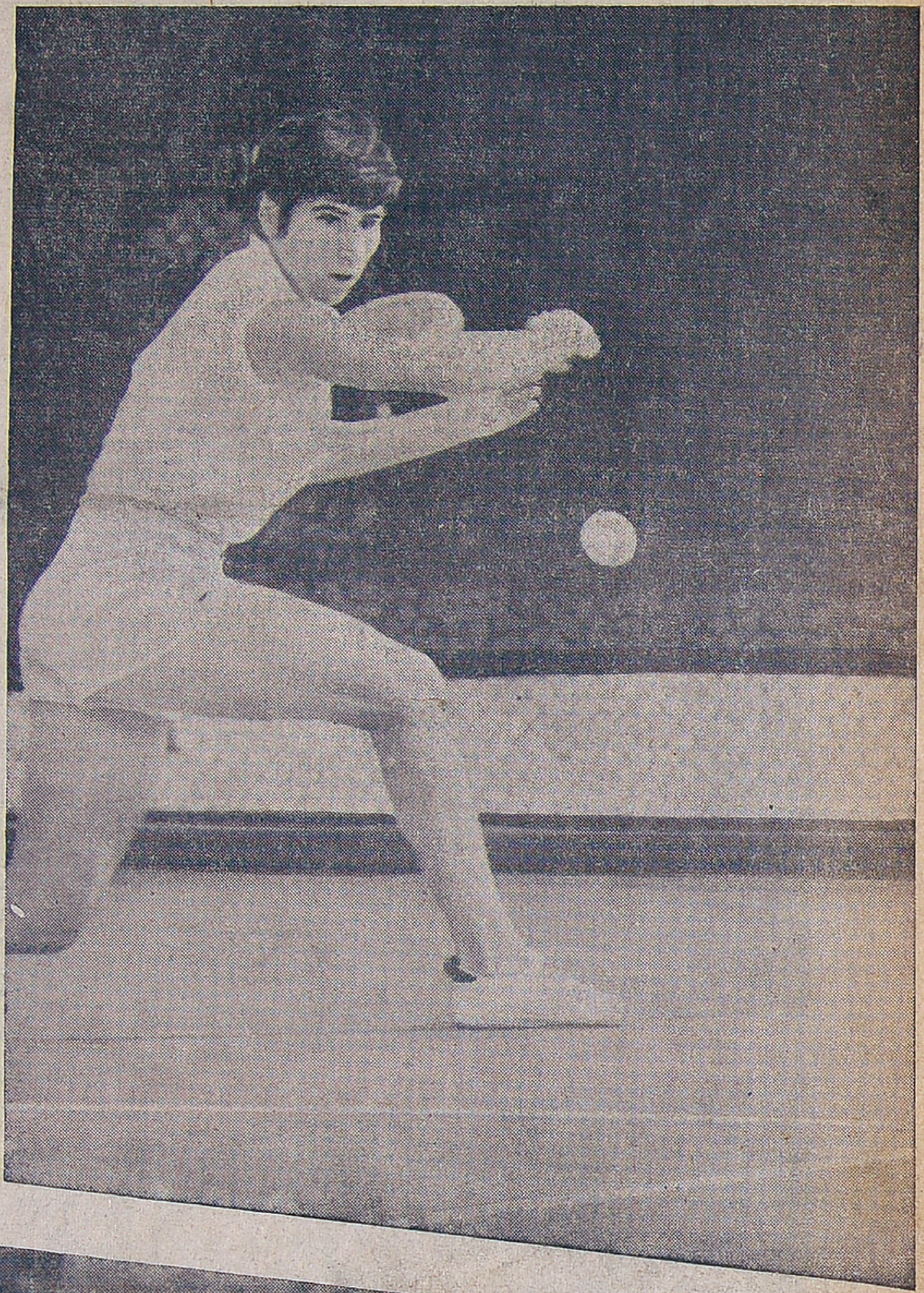
Ice-hockey is just as popular in the Soviet Union as field hockey in India. The CASC represents the best ice-hockey outfit in the country, the national championship 17 times.

And how many trophies the army volley-ball players, horsemen sharp-shooters, and sky-divers have collected!

(Two More Pictures On Last Cover)

Photo shows V. Belinsky of the CASC in the foreground. He is Moscow's Canoe-Paddling Champion.

Olga Morozova, European Champion and one of the World's best Tennis-players. is a member of the Central Army sports club.



A high degree of skill, energy and unselfishness distinguish the football players of the Central Army Sports club (in dark uniform).

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